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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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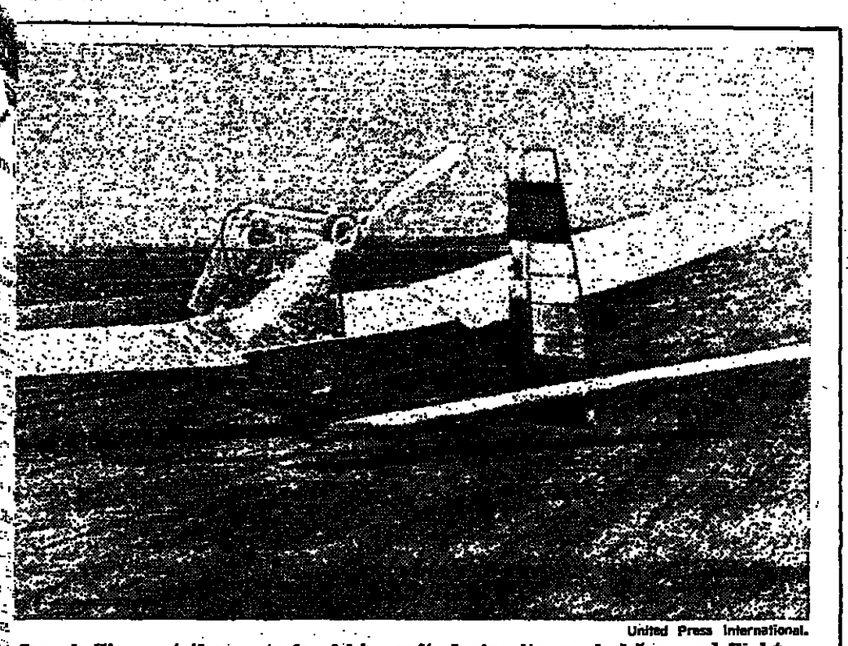
PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1976 — Established 1887

T'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Temp. 20-3 (68-45). Tomorrow: Sunny ...y's temp. 20-10 (68-50). LONDON: Part... Temp. 16-7 (61-45). Tomorrow: Sunny. ...y's temp. 18-7 (64-45). CHANNEL: ...e. ROME: Rain. Temp. 20-11 (68-52). ...ORE: Sunny. Temp. 21-13 (70-55). Yes... temp. 21-16 (61-61).

...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon £1.25
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 16 P. | Netherlands.... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 50 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 13 Esc
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 15 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 50 Ptas.
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 5
Italy ..... 500 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 80.35
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

...8,999 — * * — PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1976 — Established 1887



United Press International.

Joseph Zinno at the controls of his craft during its epochal 5-second flight.

...lane Pedaled Skyward First Time in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

...ONSET POINT, R.I., April 21.—Retired Air ... Col. Joseph Zinno today flew his human-...ed airplane 80 to 100 feet, becoming the ...merican ever to perform the feat.

... Zinno, 54, of North Providence, made the ... at daybreak at the abandoned Quonset Naval Air Station in his second attempt to ...e 150-pound craft off the ground.

... Zinno veered from the center of a cracked ...t runway and pedaled frantically, setting ... propellers in motion directly into the wind.

... balsa-wood and aluminum airplane, which ...r. Zinno four years and $5,000 to build, ...bout 12 to 18 inches off the ground, went ... 100 feet and stayed airborne for 5 seconds. ... flight ended with a crunching thump when ...nd blew the plane onto its left wing tip and caused the bicycle wheel under the main fuselage to buckle.

On their first machine-powered flight, Dec. 17, 1903, the Wright brothers stayed aloft for 12 seconds at a height of 10 feet.

In 1974, a Belgian flying instructor flew his pedal-powered aircraft for about 50 yards at an altitude of about 32 feet.

Mr. Zinno said that he would make other flights before attempting to capture a £50,000 ($93,000) prize offered by British industrialist Henry Kramer to the first person to fly a human-powered craft in a figure eight around two pylons half a mile apart.

Sixteen Europeans have succeeded in lifting a human-powered plane off the ground, but Mr. Zinno is counting on his 10,000 hours of experience as a pilot to give him the edge in slicing the figure in flat, sweeping, low-altitude curves.

U.S. Prices Held Down In March

Consumer Index Increased by .2%

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 21 (IHT). —Declines in gasoline and food prices held the increase in the consumer price index to 0.2 per cent last month, the Labor Department reported today.

Combined with the 0.1-per-cent rise in February and the 0.4-per-cent rise in January, last month's figure resulted in the lowest quarterly increase in inflation since June, 1972.

While the drop in the inflation rate has exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts, Ford administration economists have warned that it would probably not be sustained.

Maynard Comiez, acting chief economist for the Commerce Department, said, "I don't expect to see a sharp re-acceleration in prices but I do think we might see some increases larger than we have been getting."

First 3 Months

The rate of inflation during the first three months of this year, projected and adjusted, gave an annual rate of 2.8 per cent, compared to an annual rate of more than 7 per cent last year.

Last month gasoline prices fell 1.3 per cent instead of rising as they usually do. Grocery prices fell 1.2 per cent during the month led by a 4.5-per-cent decline in beef prices.

These declines offset a 0.3-per cent increase for nonfood commodities and a 0.7-per-cent increase in the price of services. The cost of services has been rising faster than any other part of the consumer price index.

The continued increase in services has been fueled by medical fees, which increased 1 per cent last month and 3.3 per cent for the quarter, and transportation which increased 1.3 per cent last month.

The declines in gasoline and food prices are not expected to continue much beyond midyear. The Agriculture Department has reported that the beef prices have begun to climb and several gasoline companies have announced increases in gasoline.

The consumer price index reached 167.5 last month, an increase of 61.1 per cent over March of last year. But it was the lowest 12-month increase since July, 1973. The figure means that it took $167.50 to buy the same goods and services that cost $100 in 1967.

The average national price for regular gasoline declined to 56.9 cents a gallon, while the price for premium gasoline fell to 61.7 cents a gallon. Unleaded regular gasoline was at 59.4 cents a gallon.

Fuel oil and coal prices fell slightly after seasonal adjustment. Closing prices were unchanged.

Prices declined for pork, poultry, fresh vegetables, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, sugar and processed fruits and vegetables. Fresh fruit prices, however, increased along with coffee.

The cost of restaurant meals and snacks went up 0.5 per cent last month compared with 0.6-per-cent gains in February and January.

After seasonal adjustment, weekly earnings declined 0.6 per cent because of a decline in the length of the average work week, the Labor Department said.

"Real" spendable earnings, or weekly pay adjusted for boosts in prices and taxes, declined 0.7 per cent last month.



United Press International.

BOOMING HONOR—The British Army's Honorary Artillery Company fires a 63-gun salute to celebrate Queen Elizabeth's 50th birthday. The shots, heard round the Tower of London, made the children in the area hold their ears.



Leftist Plan Is Outlined In Ethiopia

Maoist Influence Pervades Move

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, April 21 (WP). —Ethiopia's military government took another sharp move to the left today with the formal adoption of "scientific socialism" and a distinctly Maoist-tinted ideology for its two-year-old revolution.

The military set forth a formal program for what it called the "Ethiopian National Democratic Revolution" and said that its main aims were to complete the elimination of "feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism and imperialism", from the country and to prepare for the establishment of a "people's democratic republic."

The regime also announced the creation of a "People's Organizing Provisional Office," a kind of political bureau, with a 15-member commission to carry out the revolution's goals.

Among other things, the program authorizes the formation of an unlimited number of political parties by "all anti-feudal and anti-imperialist forces" and comes out strongly for "unrestricted democratic rights," including freedom of the press and speech and the right to hold peaceful demonstrations.

'Political Awareness'

"Only through the exercise of unrestricted democratic rights can the broad masses be educated and organized in order to gain political awareness and acquire all the necessary weapons to carry the revolution 'forward," the program states.

Heralding the advent of the new democratic revolution, the first vice-chairman of the ruling Provisional Military Council, Maj. Mengistu Haile Marian, last night in his first formal address to the nation declared over radio and television that Ethiopia was adopting scientific socialism and would apply it to the conditions prevailing in the country.

He called for the immediate creation of a "national revolutionary front" to lead the continuing struggle against the "anti-revolutionary currents" in Ethiopian society but stressed that the ultimate objective was to establish a "party of the working class in line with scientific socialism."

His speech was peppered with Marxist-Leninist and Maoist terminology. Observers saw this as a clear signal of the sharp new turn toward orthodox Marxism, particularly Maoism, that Ethiopia's revolution is taking.

The fact that Maj. Mengistu made the announcement of the new democratic revolution rather than Brig. Gen. Teferi Bante, the council's chairman, also seemed to confirm his re-emergence as the revolution's strongman.

Chief Rival

For months, both he and his chief rival, Lt. Col. Atnafu Abate, the council's second vice-chairman, had dropped from public view, and there were even reports they had been stripped of much of their power. Maj. Mengistu now seems to have eclipsed Col. Atnafu.

Observers here interpreted the choice of terminology and the general approach to revolution in both Maj. Mengistu's speech and the published program as evidence that the pro-Chinese faction within the provisional military government had won an important victory.

Countries Exchange Charges, Protests

...dia-Bangladesh Border Clashes Continue

DELHI, April 21 (AP).— ...nd Bangladesh today ac... each other of provoking ...cious shooting incidents ...ek on their border.

...ccusations were the strong... ...ce last November, when ... high commissioner in ... was wounded in a shoot... ...cident following three ... of political turmoil in ...ung nation India helped

In response to a three-hour clash yesterday, India lodged its second strong protest in as many days over what it called "unprovoked heavy fire with mortar and automatic weapons" inside Indian territory, causing unspecified casualties, the government said in a statement.

New Delhi lodged its first strong protest over what it said was an unprovoked shooting attack on Monday on a routine patrol of Indian border forces operating near northern Bangladesh. One Indian soldier was reported wounded in the incident.

Dacca Alleges Shelling

A report from Dacca today blamed yesterday's incident on Indian shelling of a Bangladesh border outpost, followed by an Indian ground assault that was repulsed. The report claimed one killed and eight wounded on the Bangladesh side.

The report said Dacca also lodged a protest with New Delhi and that both sides called for talks between border forces to halt the hostilities and prevent a further breakdown of relations between the two countries.

The Dacca report claimed that such "unprovoked firing" has been going on for the last few months in Bangladesh's Mymensingh District, 60 miles north of Dacca.

However, Monday's border incident was the first the Indian government has acknowledged or protested since Bangladesh was created in 1971 with Indian military support for the late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Strained Relations

Relations between the two countries have been strained since Sheikh Mujib was assassinated on Aug. 15 by young army majors favoring closer ties to Pakistan and China.

During the three months of political upheaval that followed, India expressed concern over the situation in Bangladesh but maintained it would not interfere in its neighbor's internal affairs.

India maintained that posture even when a pro-Pakistan regime finally emerged and when Indian High Commissioner Samar Sen was shot on Nov. 26.

A long dispute over the co-operative Farakka Dam project across the Ganges River has undercut high-level talks on both sides aimed at reducing tensions.

Meetings Held

However, the two countries have been holding meetings of their border forces in an effort to investigate incidents, and the Indian statement today said both sides met yesterday to discuss Monday's shooting.

...nish Rightist ...ts Commission ...sing Reforms

...RID, April 21 (Reuters).— ...r of the Spanish extreme ...lose Antonio Giron, has ... from a government-ap... commission drafting con... ...al reforms, parliamentary ... said today.

...Giron gave health reasons ... resignation, the sources ...ut his move dramatized ...ntist opposition to basic ... in the authoritarian sys... ...herited from the late Gen... ...no Francisco Franco. The ... said the resignation came ...agreement with the com... ...'s proposals.

Giron, a Falangist and ... labor minister, heads the ... member Confederation of ...ar Veterans.

...as one of the rightist rep... ...tives in a mixed 18-man ...ssion on Constitutional Re... ...eaded by Premier Carlos ...avarro.

...Giron has said he would ...cept the legalization of ... parties in Spain or the ...tling of the Franco sys...

Radio Appeal For Help Gets Wrong Results

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 21 (AP).—John Gunset may think twice before he calls for assistance on a citizens band radio again.

Mr. Gunset, 18, of Omaha, was stranded on Interstate 74 near here yesterday after his car stalled.

Police said that after Mr. Gunset issued his radio call for help, a driver stopped on the other side of the highway, walked across the road, surveyed the situation, pulled a knife and robbed Mr. Gunset of $54.

Giscard Alters Stand on Rites For War's End

PARIS, April 21 (AP).— President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today reversed a year-old decision to end official French commemoration of the end of World War II in Europe, in the face of what was described as opposition attempts to "monopolize patriotism."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, according to government spokesman André Rossi, told a Cabinet meeting discussing the May 8 anniversary that government representatives would be authorized to take part in ceremonies organized by local councils and veterans' associations.

Military bands will be available if desired, Mr. Rossi indicated.

Palestine Army Forces Try To Enforce Lebanese Truce

BEIRUT, April 21 (UPI).— Palestinian Liberation Army troops took up positions in buffer zones between warring Lebanese gunmen today and had limited success in enforcing a cease-fire, supposedly in effect for the last 19 days.

The Palestinians stopped the fighting in some areas of Beirut, but battles raged elsewhere in the city and in the country killing at least 15 persons and wounding more than 30.

PLA soldiers patrolled the Green Line sector of the capital dividing the Moslem and Christian territories. Shooting stopped between one of the city's worst killing grounds, the Moslem suburb of Shiyah and Christian-dominated Ain el-Rummaneh.

The PLA again successfully patrolled the area around the security headquarters and sent forces into the battered hotel area. But fighting continued in the commercial area as leftists tried to storm a high-rise building dominating the port area.

In the afternoon, leftist units threw in mortar support and ambulances raced back through uptown Beirut carrying dozens of wounded gunmen to hospitals.

A tank of the rebel Lebanese Arab Army rumbled down Hamra Street through Kantari to a support position, fired off a dozen rounds of cannon fire and then retreated.

In south Lebanon, rebel army units attacked the village of el-Qlaia, south of Marjayoun, for the second straight day. The rightist Phalangist party radio said that 30 shells landed on the village.

The eastern town of Zahle, controlled by Christians, also came under artillery fire today.

The Beirut radio station supporting President Suleiman Franjieh and the Phalangist station said that the President had sent two envoys to Damascus to seek clarification of agreement between Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat on ending the Lebanese crisis.

Part of the agreement was yet another agreement on a cease-fire from midnight last Monday and the revival of a Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese military committee to supervise the truce.

New U.S. Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP). —President Ford announced today the resignation of McMurtrie Godley as Ambassador to Lebanon and said that he is nominating career diplomat Francis Meloy jr. as his successor.

4th Day of Strife

Israeli Troops, Arab Crowds Clash Again on West Bank

JERUSALEM, April 21 (UPI). —Sporadic demonstrations against Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan today flared up into a fourth day of clashes between Israeli troops and crowds of rock-throwing Arabs.

Stick-swinging troops broke up small crowds of high-school girls in East Jerusalem, who set up rock and burning-tire barricades outside three schools in the Arab section of the city.

Police later dispersed girls who set tires on fire outside the New Gate in the walls around the Old City and started a protest march from the al-Aqsa Mosque.

Businessmen closed their shops in Tulkarm, fifth-largest city in this Jordanian territory occupied since 1967.

Occupation authorities clamped a curfew on the center of town and a nearby refugee camp after crowds roamed the streets and set up barricades across main roads.

The demonstrations, sparked by a march of 30,000 Jewish nationalists to dramatize their claim to the West Bank, have resulted in the death of an Arab and wounding of five in confrontations with Israeli troops this week.

Five West Bank Arabs have died since the latest wave of protests against Israeli rule began late in January.

Occupation authorities have moved in unusually high numbers of police and border guards to patrol Arab Jerusalem since the march by the Gush Emunim movement from Jerusalem to Jericho Sunday and Monday.

Tourist traffic in the city has gone on without serious interruption from the occasional incidents.

The Gush Emunim activists want to set up Jewish settlements throughout the territory, but the government, so far, has authorized only 21 new towns at strategic points along the Jordan River.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin toured the region yesterday and declared the Jordan River a border vital for Israel's security.

Shah Pardons 179

TEHRAN, April 21 (Reuters).— The Shah of Iran has granted royal pardon to 179 prisoners to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Pahlevi dynasty, an official statement said today.

Scientific Research Revives Question of Life After Death

Kenneth A. Briggs

...YORK, April 21 (NYT).— ...estion of whether there is ...r death, long the province ...logians, psychics and or... ...speculators, has recently ... a subject of investigation ... members of the scientific ...nity.

... of the explorations, con... ... independently of each ...involve interviewing per... ...o have experienced a form ...cally defined death for a ...clue to a world beyond. ...ugh such research has ...mited, some striking simi... ...in the findings have been ...d. Interest in the field ap... ...o be on the increase, judg... ...om the number of con... ...s and papers on the sub...

... impetus to the move... ...was supplied by a noted ...trist, Dr. Elisabeth Kubler... ...those studies of the dying ... have been widely circulat... ...highly acclaimed.

...summer, Dr. Kubler-Ross, speaking at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., declared that her talks with hundreds of persons who had been resuscitated had convinced her "beyond a shadow of a doubt" that there is life after death.

She described three components common to these death experiences: A sense of the soul floating out of the body; feelings of peace and wholeness, and a meeting with someone who had previously died.

"None of the patients who have had a death experience—and returned—are ever afraid to die," she told the audience.

Dr. Kubler-Ross's high standing among professionals and the general public helped focus immediate attention on her methods and her findings. She has also become the center of a wider discussion on similar research that had been in process, often quietly, for several years.

These researchers do not contend that their findings have been scientifically proved, but that they open some intriguing possibilities. They generally concede that there are unresolved questions concerning such matters as the clinical definition of death and whether the nature of these death experiences is of this world or is otherworldly.

In the process, they have also come upon some theological questions of concern to religious thinkers. For example, is the transition from life to an afterlife to be understood as an extension of natural life, or does it depend on a special, divine act?

Many Christians believe that research on life after death confirms their belief in eternal life. "I'm pleased," said Sister Janet Miller, a Roman Catholic nun, after a lecture by Dr. Kubler-Ross on the subject. "If someone scientific can come out and proclaim life after death."

Others contend that while the findings are intriguing, the claim cannot be scientifically verified. The Rev. Eugene Kennedy, a well-known Catholic psychologist and author, believes life beyond death will remain an "untamable mystery." This is a conviction shared by many.

Not Proof

Referring to the testimony from those who have been resuscitated, Father Kennedy says he believes those experiences are "psychological and that they don't prove there is an afterlife." Such a belief is better based on experiences such as love in everyday life, he says.

A factor in the growing interest in studying those who have been revived is the availability of greater numbers of subjects because of advances in resuscitative techniques.

Dr. Raymond Moody jr., a resident in psychiatry and the author of "Life After Life," a work on "survival" after bodily death, says that persons who have such experiences often have been reticent about telling others out of fear that they would be considered odd.

"Nobody has bothered to ask them," said Dr. Moody, whose book is based on 50 case studies that disclosed patterns almost identical to those found by Dr. Kubler-Ross.

Beam of Light

Dr. Moody says some persons remember nothing of the resuscitative experience and that those who do tell, among other things, of being bathed in a large bright beam of light that is sometimes associated with a religious figure such as Jesus. He also found that most subjects had an "out-of-body" experience that included watching their bodies undergo resuscitative efforts.

He emphasized that his studies had been "anecdotal" rather than strictly scientific and acknowledged that "my sample is biased

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Israel Reveals Its Jets Shot Down 5 MiGs Piloted by Russians in '70

TEL AVIV, April 21 (Reuters).—The story of a dogfight in which five MiG-21s piloted by Russians were reportedly shot down over Egypt by Israeli Air Force jets in 1970 is being told by Israel for the first time.

One of the Israeli pilots in the reported battle was quoted as saying in an interview with the Israeli Air Force magazine that the action began with four Israeli jets—Phantoms and Mirages—facing 12 Egyptian MiGs piloted by Russians. Other jets later joined the battle.

The magazine is due to be published later this week. Excerpts from the interview were carried yesterday by the newspaper Ma'ariv.

The pilot, 30, now a squadron commander, was quoted as saying that the aerial battle took place in July, 1970, and started over the southern region of the Gulf of Suez.

The pilot described his own dogfight.

"I soon realized that my opponent was lacking in experience and ignorant of even the most basic moves," he was quoted as saying. "He did two things which are simply not done: He tried to escape and dropped to 2,000 meters (6,000 feet). That's where I crossed him, locked my radar onto the target from above at a range of 1,000 meters and fired a rocket.

"There was a big explosion, but the MiG came out of the cloud of smoke as if nothing had happened. That annoyed me and I fired another rocket. It wasn't necessary. From the first hit he suddenly burst into flame and went down."

Until now, Israeli military censors have banned any published account of the reported battle, although reports appeared abroad at the time that Russians were piloting Egyptian planes.

Assurance Given on NATO

Lisbon Reds Urge Socialists To Agree to Ruling Coalition

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, April 21.—Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal today called for a Communist-Socialist coalition to rule Portugal following Sunday's legislative elections.

"In our opinion, the only way for Portugal is a leftist government with the Communist party," he said.

Mr. Cunhal made his coalition appeal at a news conference. Political observers predicted that his party would fall to fourth place in Sunday's voting. It was third in last year's voting for a Constituent Assembly.

The party leader said that the participation of Communists in future governments would not affect Portugal's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The participation of Portugal in NATO should be considered in the general terms of world peace. We Communists have never shown impatience about this," he said.

Mr. Cunhal warned that a shift to the right in the voting would lead to national instability and urged the Socialists to publicly withdraw from their stance of rejecting the possibility of a coalition. The Socialists have said they would govern alone or move into the opposition.

"If they want to govern, they must do it with another party and we lament that the Socialist party has not defined which one," Mr. Cunhal said.

Mr. Cunhal expressed doubts that Sunday's parliamentary election would provide peace and stability.

When asked if he feared a military coup, he said, "There are many elements who will not recoil before illegal processes to attack the deep gains of the revolution."

"Many persons have doubts" about future stability, he said. "No one with an objective view can say with certainty that there will be stability."

Mr. Cunhal insisted, however, that the Communist party wanted to stabilize democracy in Portugal. He said rightists were seeking to create trouble.

Mr. Cunhal's news conference was held as all 14 parties running candidates for the legislature staged rallies and small gatherings throughout the nation.

In the voting, the first free legislative elections in a half-century, the Portuguese will elect 263 deputies to represent them in a legislative assembly. The parties—eight of which are to the left of the Communists—have entered 3,012 candidates.



Associated Press.

Alvaro Cunhal, Portuguese Communist party leader, saluting as he and his followers gather in Lisbon for a rally.

The conservative Social Democratic Center party was widely predicted to be gaining strength at the expense of the nation's two largest parties—the Socialists and left-of-center Popular Democrats—and is expected to be the third-largest party in the voting.

The legislative polling will be followed on June 27 by a presidential election. The president will then pick a premier to replace the sixth provisional government headed by Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

Last night, about 500 left-wing militants attacked members of the Social Democratic Center and at least three persons were injured before National Guardsmen could stop the fighting, police reported.

The battle erupted after a Social Democratic Center rally in Sesimbra, 20 miles south of Lisbon.

A military spokesman said today that the armed forces will be on full nationwide alert Sunday to prevent any trouble.

As Troops Engage in Vast Manhunt

Successful Guerrilla Raids Affect Rhodesians' Moral

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 21 (AP).—Troops and police were fanned out today in southeast Rhodesia in the biggest manhunt in the history of the country.

In the capital, worried inhabitants were wondering whether the time had come to buy guns.

The country's 270,000 whites have been ruffled by the latest guerrilla offensives.

Two pictures on the front page of the national daily Rhodesia Herald brought home the fact that the Soviet-backed insurgents are determined to obtain their independence and that strategic targets are vulnerable.

Buttoned Up

The pictures showed three diesel locomotives and a string of wagons overturned on the side of the main Rhodesia-South Africa railroad, the result of Sunday's first successful sabotage attempt by the guerrillas, in which a bomb explosion blasted the train off the tracks.

"It's just not possible," a bank clerk said as he read the front page. "We're supposed to have everything buttoned up."

The line, 60 miles north of the South African border, has been cleared and reopened to traffic.

The pictures will remain in the minds of Rhodesians as proof that the guerrillas can strike beyond the operational areas to which they had been confined for three years.

Perhaps more shattering was the murder by a gang of guerrillas, on the main Rhodesia-South Africa highway, of three young motorcyclists.

What particularly stuns Rhodesians is that the guerrillas—said to number between 10 and 20—managed to evade security forces stretched along the border with Mozambique to make their way more than 100 miles into a previously peaceful area.

It was the deepest penetration by the nationalist rebels since they first began attacking inside Rhodesia in the summer of 1972.

Displayed Daring

If Rhodesians are angered by the killings, they also grudgingly acknowledge that the guerrillas displayed some daring.

"This is one gang that will be hit with everything we have got," a policeman said. Today guerrillas wounded a South African-born farmer near the area where Sunday's killings took place.

Informed sources said that the farmer was driving between his two ranges when guerrillas opened fire. He was not seriously injured.

Security officials were confident that the guerrillas—armed with Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles and clad in camouflage uniforms—would be run down and killed or captured before they reached the ill-defined border with Mozambique.

Yet, the damage has been done. Morale among Rhodes been affected. The t tourist industry, which heavily on South Africa has been dealt a "body opposition politician sai

Kaunda Urges Al

MAPUTO, Mozambiq 21 (AP).—Zambian Kenneth Kaunda has ca "progressive" forces in throw their full weight intensified guerrilla wa Prime Minister Ian regime in Rhodesia.

In a state banquet n night marking his fir visit to this former B colony since it became dent last June, Mr. Ka clared that Rhodesia wa mainstay of "enemy def that it held the key to tory in South African-c ed South-West Africa a apartheid in South Afri

Gunmen Wound the President of U.S. Oil Subsidiary in Rome

ROME, April 21 (AP).—The president of the Italian subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California was shot and seriously wounded in Rome today in an escalation of politically motivated violence against prominent personalities, factories and public buildings.

On the political front, the Communists predicted the emergence of their party as the largest in expected early elections.

Premier Aldo Moro's Christian Democrats were trying to avoid parliamentary elections until next year, but their attempts were regarded as ineffectual.

Giovanni Theodoli, president of Chevron Oil Italiana, was ambushed as he drove to work in Rome.

Police said that several assailants approached Mr. Theodoli's car at a traffic light near the Tiber. They shot several times at his legs. Then they sped off on motorcycles, disappearing in the traffic, witnesses said.

Doctors said that Mr. Theodoli was in serious condition after heavy bleeding. The 52-year-old executive was wounded three times in the legs and once in the right hand.

An anonymous telephone call to a Roman newspaper said that a clandestine group called Communist Armed Units claimed responsibility for the attack. The same group, a new name among dozens of leftist and rightist splinter organizations in Italy, has also claimed the raid and arson attack last week of the Florence offices of another U.S. oil company, Texaco.

In recent years, about a dozen executives of major private companies, including Fiat and the Italian branch of Singer, have been shot in the legs or kidnapped briefly for "trials by the people's tribunal."

A string of fires caused damage estimated at more than $7 million to plants of Fiat, Motta and other companies in the last few weeks.

Communists Attacked

In Rome, 10 school buildings have been raided and damaged in right attacks recently. Most bombings have been claimed by leftist organizations with no parliamentary representation. Offices of the Communist party and Communist-controlled unions have been the target of bomb attacks.

In what they called "Operation Vigilance," workers mounted guard at key industrial plants during the Easter holidays. Unions said that the operation will continue for some more time.

The Communists have rejected accusations of connivance with violence-prone Marxist groups. They charge that political violence plays into the hands of those favoring a "strategy of tension," which could trigger a conservative backlash in the electorate.

China Promises Arms to Egypt

CAIRO, April 21 (UPI).—China has pledged military aid to Egypt under the terms of a protocol signed by the two countries in Peking today, the Middle East News Agency said.

It reported the signing from Peking where Egyptian Vice-President Husny Mubarak has been having talks with Chinese leaders since his arrival there Sunday on a one-week official visit.

The agency gave no details of the agreement, but it quoted Mr. Mubarak as having said that China "has responded in a positive and magnificent way to all suggestions put forward by the Egyptian delegation."

Ex-Nazi Gets Life For Five Murders

HAMBURG, April 21 (UPI).—A West German court today sentenced former Nazi SS Cpl. Ernst Gollak to life imprisonment for ordering the wartime murder of five Jews in occupied Poland.

The court convicted Gollak, 68, of ordering SS men to execute the Jews in a forced-labor camp near Lublin, Poland, between 1942 and 1943. The court acquitted another defendant, former SS Sgt. Heinrich Birmes, 65, for lack of evidence.

Frogs on the Loose

LONDON, April 21 (Reuters).—Workers at London Heathrow Airport were startled today when they started to unload a Turkish Airlines aircraft and found that 68 frogs had hopped out of their crates. All were recovered.

3,000 to 4,000 Syrian Troops Reportedly Now in Lebanon

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—Between 3,000 and 4,000 regular Syrian troops are now deployed in Lebanon and most of the Syrian fleet of 30 ships is engaged in an arms blockade of Lebanese ports, according to U.S. and West European military sources.

The strength of the Palestine Liberation Organization's armed forces within Lebanon is put at 5,000. This total, sources said, excludes the hired guns without ideological or national loyalty working for Lebanese political figures.

Approximately one-quarter of the Palestinian forces are believed to be members of as-Saiqa, the Syrian contingent. Analysts in Washington and abroad consider as-Saiqa troops better trained and believe they have more heavy weapons than most Palestinian guerrillas.

Movements Noted

Israeli sources estimate the number of Syrian regulars and as-Saiqa forces at 7,000. They concede, however, that Syrian battalions and companies have moved back and forth across the frontier in response to developments in the civil war.

Israel has acquiesced in a moderate Syrian intervention in Lebanon as long as it is confined to the center and north of the country. The Israeli command, however, would regard any overt movement by Syrian forces across the Litani River in southern Lebanon as a serious military threat.

Infiltration south of the Litani by Syrian regular or guerrilla forces could produce a new front for Israel on the frontier with Lebanon. The border area is thickly forested and is crossed by ravines providing good cover. There are 18 Israeli villages close to the frontier.

Syrian penetration along the coastal plain south of Saida would bring the Israeli ports of Haifa and Acre within range of Syrian 152-mm and 180-mm guns and of surface-to-surface missiles.

Western sources credit the Syrian Navy with drastically reducing arms supplies to Kamal Jumblat, the Druze chief who leads the leftist forces in Lebanon. These sources say that the virtual Syrian blockade of Beirut and Tripoli would not have been possible had the Israeli Navy, superior in numbers and quality, intervened.

The Egyptian government, Western analysts said, supports any moves likely to stabilize the Lebanese situation, including Syrian intervention.

Egypt's old role as the arbiter of Arab affairs in the Middle East has had to be abandoned, they said, because of the overall weakness of the country's defense forces as a result of the cutoff of Soviet arms, ammunition and spare parts.

President Anwar Sadat returned from his European trip, the sources said, with promises of future arms sales, but the promises will not be translated into weapons systems and other war materiel until the financing is arranged.

Money is expected from the Arab defense procurement organization formed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates of the Persian Gulf. Officials of the organization, the sources said, have conferred with banks in London and Paris about financing arms sales.

Kissinger Meeting Giscard

PARIS, April 21 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will be the breakfast guest of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing May 7 when Mr. Kissinger stops off in Paris on the way home from his African trip, it was announced today.

France Reveals 44-Billion, 5-Year Growth Plan

PARIS, April 21 (Reuters).—The government today outlined a new five-year economic plan under which France will spend 206 billion francs ($44 billion) on 25 major projects aimed at spurring national growth.

The seventh five-year plan, running from 1976 through 1980, is based on projected economic growth of between 5.5 and 6 per cent a year, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said today at the weekly Cabinet meeting.

Projects will include development of the Rhine-Rhône River system, agricultural measures and coast preservation programs, he said. A major part of state expenditure will go toward expanding France's telecommunications system, government sources added. No details were given.

The overall goal of the seventh plan, which requires approval by parliament, is a return to full employment, strong and balanced growth and the improvement of living conditions, Mr. Chirac said.

Athens Students Mark Date of 1967 Coup

ATHENS, April 21 (UPI).—Several hundred radical students marked today's ninth anniversary of the 1967 military takeover with a two-hour demonstration in front of Athens University without incident and dispersed peacefully, police said.

There was no attempt by the Communists to defy a ban on their planned march on the U.S. Embassy. Police forbade it, saying it might "cause general upheaval in the economic and social life of the area and also public-order problems."



United Press International.

Tokyo policemen stuff blankets into the loudspeaker of a truck parked in a restricted zone by leftists shouting slogans in support of a railroad strike which just ended.

Japanese Rail Workers End Strike

TOKYO, Thursday, April 22 (UPI).—The union of private railroad workers called off their 72-hour strike early today, accepting the smallest pay increase in more than 10 years.

The union, with about 230,000 workers of major private railroad companies, accepted a 12,000-yen-a-month ($40.60) or a 9.2-per-cent pay increase offered by the management to end the walkout, which started Monday and affected millions of commuters Tuesday and yesterday.

The 280,000 striking workers of the government-supported Japan National Railways will also call off their three-day strike shortly, accepting a 12,832-yen-a-month ($42.70) or an 8.45-per-cent pay increase offered by mediators, sources close to labor-management negotiators said.

It was the smallest percentage increase of salaries since 1965 for both private and public railroad workers, the sources said.

News Analysis

Speculation Rampant as I Supports China, Pakistan

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, April 21 (NYT).—Behind a high and forbidding bright red gate in New Delhi's elegant diplomatic enclave there stands a squat stone building that has for years been a monument to a painful international estrangement—the all-but-deserted Chinese Embassy.

A few hundred yards away, on the other side of embassy row, a broad boulevard named Shantipath (Road of Peace), there stands another reminder of war—the purple-domed Pakistani Embassy, which now has the Swiss flag flying over it, since there are no longer any Pakistanis left in charge.

The Pakistanis packed up and went home in 1971 as they plunged into their third war with India. The Chinese had departed nearly 10 years earlier, leaving only a skeleton staff, as they slid toward a war of their own with the Indians.

But all up and down Shantipath among those embassies' diplomatic neighbors there is speculation about the possibility of new activity behind the walls of the two compounds, as people here puzzle over what looks like a startling turn in Indian foreign policy.

Within a period of four days, India announced that it was exchanging ambassadors again with China and that it had offered to reopen negotiations toward resuming diplomatic relations with Pakistan.

Major Questions

Among diplomats and knowledgeable Indians, the one-two diplomatic offensive raised several major questions:

• Were the two moves related in any way, or was it just chance that placed them only a few days apart?

• Individually or collectively, do they represent a sincere Indian move toward a national posture, or are part of the tide of the seems as regular in as the monsoon?

• What relations, these external overture what Prime Minist Gandhi calls the dome gency, in the name of has suspended civil lib jailed tens of thousa opponents?

"There's really no es to any of that," a diplomat said, expressi mon view. "There migh changes coming, or th not. We'll just have to see."

Indian government s that there was no dire tion between the two

Russia's Shado

In one widely held a principal reason f eagerness to renew rela China was a desire t bit out from under t of the Soviet Union, big-power ally, or at le Moscow a bit of indep

The Russians here made any public respo move, and privately downplaying its import it is generally thought the news of better re tween New Delhi m must have caused sor in Moscow.

Knowledgeable obser ever, cautioned against too much importance change of ambassadors ing too much from it of South Asian stabilit

"There are still a lo lems between these two and putting a couple of in at the top isn't goi them right away," a said.

The barren Himalaya between China and issue over which they w in 1962, is still in dis Indians also charge th with aiding insurgent eastern border territori ram and Nagaland.

The gesture toward which Prime Ministe Ali Bhutto promptly re is many steps away fr clusive agreement.

Simla Accord

Under the Simla ac Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Gh cluded in 1972, the resu diplomatic relations w only after agreement reached on a range of c subjects including air and land communicati

Those subjects now will at least be dis meetings that are ex take place in Islam Pakistani capital. But tity between the two co charged by strains of t kind of family hatred t out of having once been country. In both Pak India, there are still n people who bitterly growing up on the oth

Whether their timing incidental or not, the matic moves, creating of a conciliatory India sponsive to a desire t ment circles here to ge the days when India leader of the Third Wor thoritative voice for po

The New Orde

In the new domestic order in India, with M dhi's personal power gr hanced, she is able to t initiatives—in foreign other areas—that mig been impossible a year

The overture toward for example, would ve have attracted a barrag icism from the Kan Sam a militant Hindu group.

But now the leaders, a of the middle-level wo that party, are in jail a thousands of political Sympathizers of the pa are at liberty are refu attack the Gandhi adm tion on this or any oth

Particularly with the of the nonaligned summit ence that is to be held Lanka in August, Indi tively seeking a world le role. Mending fences at a logical step in that di

Scientific Research on Life After Death

(Continued from Page 1)

toward those who have had an experience."

He also finds parallels in reports of experiences of conscious separation of mind and body in many ancient religious works such as the Tibetan Book of the Dead and the writings of Plato. The Book of the Dead, an 8th-century text, refers to a clear or pure light a dying person may see. Plato often mentioned a reality "higher than the physical realm."

Students of the Bible point out that a blueprint for the afterlife is not to be found in the Bible. The widely shared belief in the soul's immortality was a concept from Hellenistic thought that gradually found its way into the church without being in the New Testament.

Dr. Krister Stendahl, dean of Harvard Divinity School, believes that this concern with the "immortality of the soul" is misplaced, and may be "fading away." The critical question for many persons now is not survival of personal identity, he says, but whether this world has meaning and justice.

Dr. Kubler-Ross says, "Those who see God as a loving and compassionate symbol" tend to welcome the results of her research, while those who see God as "punitive and judgmental" are less receptive.

She says she is writing a book on the subject of life after death that will explain her findings more fully.

Dr. Moody's book is in its third printing after being released last July.

According to Helen Berstein, vice-president of Spiritual Frontiers Fellowship, an association of 8,000 members, most of them with church or synagogue affiliation, the issue of survival after death is attracting increased attention. "Many people are excited about substantiating what has been accepted on faith with some facts," she said of the research. "It's very biblical."

Ulster Considers Arms for Guards

BELFAST, April 21 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's prison guards discussed yesterday whether they should ask for guns following the second murder of a guard in two weeks.

Whether to allow the prison guards to carry guns for their own protection while off duty was discussed among guards, police and government officials at a two-hour meeting here. No decision was announced.

A prison guard was shot to death in his home and another seriously wounded Monday by gunmen of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. A prison guard was slain by the IRA near his home two weeks ago.

7 Executed by Niger For Attempted Coup

NIAMEY, Niger, April 21 (Reuters).—Seven persons condemned to death after an abortive coup attempt against President Seyni Kountche of Niger last month were executed by firing squad here today, the national radio reported.

Those executed were four soldiers and three civilians. They were among nine persons sentenced to death nine days ago.

Underground Soviet Test

UPPSALA, Sweden, April 21 (AP).—An underground explosion in the 100-kiloton range was recorded today from the Soviet Union's nuclear testing area in Siberia, the Uppsala Seismological Institution reported.

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"Closed on Saturdays."

Vietnam Pushing Big Vote Turnout

SAIGON, April 21 (UPI).—The government has "requested" that churches cancel services to insure a full turnout for nationwide voting Sunday.

Preparations for the first all-Vietnam elections have grown to a feverish pitch, with authorities making it clear all citizens are expected to cast their ballots.

Both religious services and large meetings scheduled between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday have been barred so that voters will have no excuse for not going to the polls, an announcement said. Authorities are aiming for a 100-per-cent turnout.

U.S. Officials Given First Swine-Flu Shots

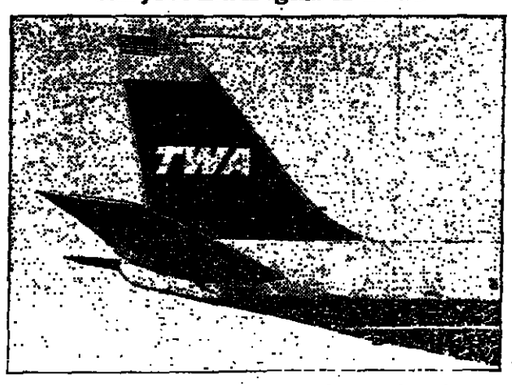
WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—Government volunteers, including top administration health officials, today received the first test shots of a new swine-flu vaccine designed to head off a possible influenza epidemic next fall.

The first shots in the clinical trial were given by Dr. Theodore Cooper, assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to Dr. Harry Meyer of the Food and Drug Administration at the National Institutes of Health.

38 Die in Taiwan Crash

TAIPEI, April 21 (UPI).—A tourist train smashed into a bus jammed with schoolchildren in central Taiwan today, killing at least 38 persons and injuring 43 others, police reported.

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Last Days of Howard Hughes Produce Conflicting Accounts

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT). Contradictory accounts about the final days and illness of Howard Hughes have emerged from interviews and public statements about the reclusive billionaire's death April 5.

Some evidence suggests that he resisted or refused treatment that could have prolonged his life.

But beyond that, the accounts given by his doctors and the statements made to the Mexican police by his aides conflict in several instances about his condition in his final days.

The question of whether Mr. Hughes, 70, was competent to manage his affairs during the last stages of his life, or was under the control of others, could become important if a court battle develops over the disposition of his $1.5-billion estate.

Inconsistencies Noted

Dr. Victor Emmanuel Montemayor, a Mexican physician summoned to examine Mr. Hughes in Acapulco, said that Mr. Hughes's doctors told him that he had a "convulsion" Friday, April 2, and that he had been in a coma since that time. "I have the impression that it was a brain hemorrhage that started off the entire problem," Dr. Montemayor said.

"The coma was very deep and there was no explanation because the kidney analysis was practically normal. On Friday, he had a violent and sudden shock, which I imagine was the stroke, probably through a brain hemorrhage. Immediately he entered into a coma."

Dr. Lawrence Chaffin, a doctor who was in attendance when Mr. Hughes died, said that when he saw him April 4 the patient was not in a coma. In fact, he said, Mr. Hughes was partly conscious and he found no evidence of a stroke.

Dr. Chaffin said the blood-urea-nitrogen test he ordered April 4 showed that Mr. Hughes was suffering from a kidney ailment and this was later noted as the cause of death.

Tests Said Normal

But Dr. Montemayor, reading the same test results, said, "the blood test was good, the urine test was good, all the analyses taken after he entered into coma were relatively normal."

Dr. Chaffin said he had treated Mr. Hughes's "surgically related" medical problems since 1932 on a consultant basis and that his day-to-day care was handled by three other physicians.

But, Dr. Chaffin said, on the night of April 4 Mr. Hughes's condition was "deteriorating rapidly" so he stepped in and ordered blood and urine tests without Mr. Hughes's permission.

Dr. Chaffin said that Mr. Hughes fell out of bed March 1 in Acapulco and severed a half-inch-high tumor on his scalp, which left a fresh scar noted in the autopsy. Clarence Waldron, one of Mr. Hughes's aides, told the Mexican police that Mr. Hughes had severed the tumor when he fell out of a chair in Freeport, Bahamas.

Tissue Tested

The accident gave Dr. Chaffin a chance to test the tissue, and he found the tumor benign. He said he had been trying for months to get Mr. Hughes to let him remove the growth surgically for testing.

For nearly two weeks before his death, Mr. Hughes was treated by Dr. Norman Crane of Los Angeles, one of three who shared the responsibility. Dr. Crane did not accompany Mr. Hughes when he flew to Houston April 5.

Dr. Chaffin said that he did not establish that Mr. Hughes was suffering from a chronic kidney ailment until a little over 13 hours before the time of death. Subsequently an autopsy in Houston established that Mr. Hughes had died of kidney failure.

Dr. Chaffin, acknowledged that such an ailment was readily identifiable and treatable.

He said the fact that Mr. Hughes was suffering kidney damage might have eluded his doctors because he refused to submit to the blood and urine tests necessary to identify the ailment.

Broken Hip

Dr Chaffin said that since Mr. Hughes broke his hip in London in 1972, he had been virtually bedridden and increasingly dependent upon the group of aides and medical men around him.

Most of the men closest to Mr. Hughes in his last days had been selected for the job, directly or indirectly, by Frank William Gay, the executive vice-president and director of the Summa Corp., Mr. Hughes's holding company.

Mr. Gay is a Mormon. A number of men in the senior echelon at Summa and around Mr. Hughes were Mormons.

Dr. Chaffin said that he could get permission to examine Mr. Hughes by going through an aide. He said he did not believe that the other doctors had much better access.

Inherited Patient

Dr. Crane had treated Mr. Hughes for nearly a decade. He had "inherited" Mr. Hughes as a patient, Dr. Chaffin said, from his medical colleague, Dr. Vernon Mason, who treated Mr. Hughes for many years and who died in the mid-1960s.

Dr. Wilbur Thain, a general practitioner from Logan, Utah, was also on the medical staff. Dr. Thain is Mr. Gay's brother-in-law.

Dr. Homer Clark of Salt Lake City has been associated with Mr. Hughes's care since 1970. He is the brother of Rand Clark, an executive assistant to Mr. Gay at the Summa Corp.

Last Dec. 23 Dr. Chaffin was summoned to Freeport. He found Mr. Hughes much weaker than he had been in August, he said. Dr. Chaffin said he was seldom asked to actually see his patient. From the day he arrived until Mr. Hughes died, Dr. Chaffin said he had only three "official visits" with Mr. Hughes.

"I saw him almost daily," the doctor added, "by going in and watching him when he was asleep."

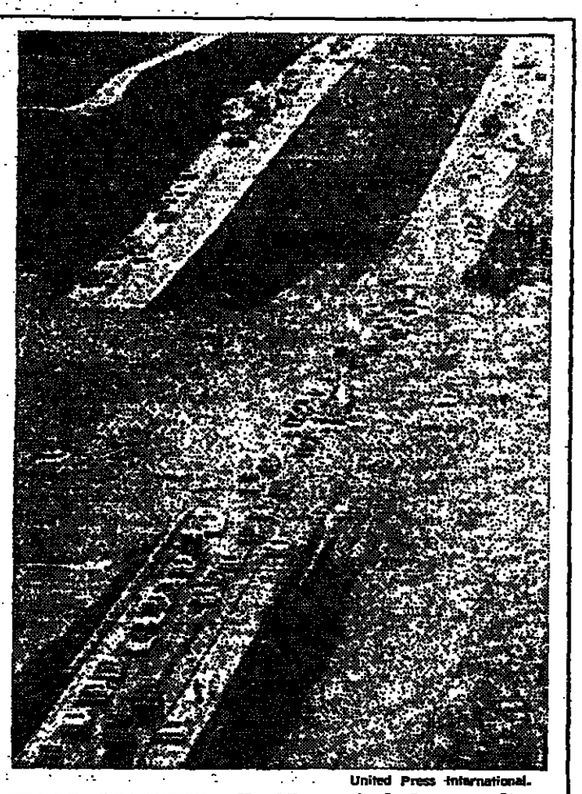
Windows Sealed

Mr. Hughes stayed in a darkened room—its windows sealed by plywood and black curtains.

Dr. Chaffin said he and the other doctors were concerned about Mr. Hughes's weight loss.

During his Las Vegas sojourn Mr. Hughes had suffered from anemia and malnutrition brought on by eating only candy bars, other sweets and drinking milk, Dr. Chaffin said.

Now, in retrospect, Dr. Chaffin said, "you could ask, why in God's name wasn't something done for him? But with Howard Hughes you just couldn't do things." Failure to permit proper tests, he said, "was entirely his own fault because he would not allow it. He made his own decision about everything."



United Press International.

FLOOD CROSSING — Traffic perturbed on a low-lying road east of Dallas by the rush of floodwaters.

$94,000 Paid By President In U.S. Taxes

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—The White House announced yesterday that President Ford paid more than $94,000 in federal income taxes for last year and already received an $11,600 refund from the Internal Revenue Service.

"It's unbelievable how they managed to get his return processed out of that whole bunch," a White House aide quipped.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, prodded Ronald Reagan and Democratic contenders for the presidency to match the scope of Mr. Ford's financial disclosures.

"The President hopes this will be a model for the degree of detail on tax information that all candidates should issue to voters whom they are asking to elevate them to the presidency," Mr. Nessen said.

Rival Is Target

Senior White House officials said later that the remarks were aimed primarily at Mr. Reagan, the former California governor who is Mr. Ford's rival for the Republican nomination. Mr. Reagan's financial disclosures have been less detailed than the President's, particularly on specific taxes paid each year.

According to the data released by the White House Mr. Ford's gross income last year consisted of his $250,000 salary and expenses plus $1,991.24 in savings interest, stock dividends and rental income from three properties he owns.

The statement emphasized that the President paid 42 per cent of his gross income in federal, state and local taxes last year, a percentage roughly equivalent to what Mr. Ford had paid in taxes for the last decade.

Mr. Ford and his wife, Betty, filed their federal tax returns April 1. The White House said it listed a taxable income of $304,605.83 and that the President had deducted about $23,000 in "business expenses" that included the cost of mailing 35,000 Christmas cards.

Convicts Call Old School Rule Cruel, Inhuman

CRANSTON, R.I., April 21 (AP).—Requiring Rhode Island prison inmates to raise their hands before they can use the toilet constitutes "cruel and inhumane punishment," four inmate groups have charged.

In a suit filed in U.S. District Court Monday, the inmate organizations challenged this an other rules at the state's medium-security prison. The suit alleges the rules are "idiotic and humiliating."

The groups—the National Prisoners' Reform Association, the Prison Jaycees, the Afro-American Society and the Latin American Society—asked the court to order a study of the prison.

Reagan Battles to Maintain His Lead Over Ford in Texas

By R.W. Apple Jr.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 21 (NYT).—Ronald Reagan holds a clear advantage in the campaign leading to the Texas primary on May 1, most Texas politicians believe.

If the Californian can maintain his edge, he will score here his most important victory of the 1976 campaign, the victory he needs to keep his campaign alive until the Republican National Convention. But President Ford is gaining on him, the politicians say, and could still win.

In any event, Mr. Reagan will find it hard to match the forecast of his local managers, who predict that he will win two-thirds of the state's 100 delegates.

As in North Carolina, where he upset the President on March 23, he has put Ford on the defensive with continuing attacks on the administration's foreign policy, especially détente and Panama Canal negotiations.

Among the Democrats, the political establishment has lined up solidly behind the favorite-son candidacy of Sen. Lloyd Bentsen. But there are those who expect Jimmy Carter to score an upset, particularly if he comes into the primary here after a solid victory in Pennsylvania next Tuesday.

This will be the first presidential primary in Texas political history, and for the Republicans, the first time any primary here has attracted widespread rank-and-file interest.

In past Republican primaries, the average vote was only 100,000—and most of that was concentrated in the four counties that surround Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth and San Antonio. But no one expects the past pattern to hold.

Ray Hutchison, the state party chairman, said after examining absentee ballots that more than 300,000 people would vote in the Republican contest on May 1. Mr. Reagan thinks that that will help him, and in his recent campaign speeches he urged Democrats and independents to cross over and back him.

The Reagan forces have picked up many past supporters of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, whose current campaign here is a pale shadow of his earlier efforts in Texas.

But Mr. Hutchison and the Ford manager here, Roger Wallace, think that more moderate independents may also cross over and help Mr. Ford. If the total turnout reaches 350,000, Mr. Hutchison said, "we will have a horse race."

The President has not had much going for him here. For the first time in a Southern state, he confronts a Republican electorate that is solidly conservative, the legacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater's 1964 campaign.

As in North Carolina, Mr. Ford confronts a divided party hierarchy. Sen. John Tower, the most powerful Republican in the state, backs the President, but others, such as Mr. Hutchison and former Gov. John Connally, are neutral. Also, significant elements of the State Central Committee and of the Republican legislative membership back Mr. Reagan.

Carter Mounts All-Out Drive To Win Pennsylvania Primary

By David S. Broder

PITTSBURGH, April 21 (WP).—A confident Jimmy Carter is mounting an all-out drive to win next Tuesday's Pennsylvania primary, a test that he says may offer his opponents "their last chance to stop me" from securing the Democratic presidential nomination.

Bolstered by an infusion of campaign funds and a successful 24-hour swing through Louisiana and Texas, Mr. Carter came here yesterday expressing confidence he is ahead in the Pennsylvania popularity poll. While conceding "our support is soft," he said he hopes to use the next seven days to block what he called a "tight-knit" effort by backers of active rivals Sen. Henry Jackson and Rep. Morris Udall and his undeclared challenger, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, to stop him here.

Except for brief fund-raising trips to Tennessee on Friday and Connecticut on Monday, the former Georgia governor will spend all his working hours in the next week in Pennsylvania.

In aiming for a knockout over Sen. Jackson of Washington and Rep. Udall of Arizona impressive enough to slow Sen. Humphrey's increasingly public move toward an active candidacy, Mr. Carter is taking a calculated risk.

Psychological Impact

He will spend only one more day in Texas and none in Louisiana, even though the 171 delegates to be chosen in those two states are only seven fewer than the bloc available in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carter believes that even if he gains only a plurality victory in the district-by-district delegate battle here, a clear victory over Sen. Jackson and Rep. Udall in the statewide Pennsylvania presidential preference vote would have psychological impact far greater than anything he could achieve in Texas and Louisiana.

Rep. Udall and Sen. Jackson are bypassing those two states. Mr. Carter's opposition comes from Alabama Gov. George Wallace and a favorite-son slate headed by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen in Texas and an uncommitted slate headed by Gov. Edwin Edwards in Louisiana.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Carter has a four-day head start on Sen. Jackson and Rep. Udall in the television battle and has budgeted $160,000 for his media effort.

Gets Full Attention

The improved financial picture enables the Democratic front-runner to turn his full attention to the Pennsylvania battle where union officials and most major democratic party leaders are backing Sen. Jackson in what many of them publicly acknowledge to be an effort to keep the race open long enough for Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota to launch his candidacy.

However, virtually the entire labor establishment in Pennsylvania has come out in support of Sen. Jackson—and thus in opposition to Mr. Carter in the primary.

"Our record says Jimmy Carter has not been a labor governor," said James Mahoney, executive vice-president of the state AFL-CIO and a leading member of the Labor-for-Jackson group. "Carter has not been a friend to labor."

Sexual Submission Is Ruled A Cause for Bias Lawsuits

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—Employees whose continued employment is conditioned on submission to the sexual advances of their supervisors may sue their supervisors for sex discrimination, a federal judge ruled here yesterday.

The ruling was made by U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey, who upheld a finding by a Justice Department hearing examiner that a supervisor allegedly had fired an employee who spurned him.

The ruling is believed to be the first time the sex discrimination provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act have been invoked successfully by an employee to complain about sexual advances.

Judge Richey noted in his opinion that, while the case before him involved a female subordinate employee and a male supervisor, the situation could be reversed and still be found to be sex discrimination.

Bisexuals Cited

"A finding of discrimination could be made where a female supervisor imposed the criteria [sexual demands] upon only the male employees in her office," Judge Richey said. "So could a finding of discrimination be made if the supervisor were a homosexual."

However, he said, sex discrimination probably could not be raised as an issue if the supervisor were bisexual and made demands on employees of each sex.

The case involved Diane Williams, who was hired by the Community Relations Service of the Justice Department in January, 1972, as a temporary public information specialist.

Her appointment was changed to a more permanent basis within a month of her hiring, and she received good job-performance ratings until midsummer, according to court records.

In June, 1972, she said she refused a sexual advance by her supervisor, Harvey Brinson, according to court records. From that point on, her job ratings plummeted and she was fired in September, the records stated.

Not Disputed

Judge Richey said, "The connections between the advances of her supervisor, which advances were not disputed, and the subsequent criticism by the supervisor of her work, was supported by the timing of the incident."

Judge Richey said it was up to the government to prove "by the clear weight of the evidence" that the employee's discharge was not caused by her rejection of Mr. Brinson's alleged advances.

Judge Richey said there was no claim that this was an "isolated personal incident." In fact, he noted, Miss Williams claimed her supervisor's conduct was a policy or practice that was imposed on other women in the office.

Blacks in Boston Continue Attacks On White Drivers

BOSTON, April 21 (AP).—About 100 black youths stoned the cars of whites who drove through their neighborhood yesterday during the second straight night of racial violence in Boston, while the victim of a gang beating on Monday clung to life.

Richard Poleet, 34, a white auto mechanic who was dragged from his car and beaten in the predominantly black Roxbury section, was unconscious and on the danger list today after extensive brain surgery. One source said, "The outlook is extremely grim. His situation is desperate."

Two persons were arrested for allegedly beating Mr. Poleet, and the FBI said it has joined the search for more of the 15 to 20 black youths reported responsible.

Police blocked off streets through the adjacent Mattapan section for nearly three hours last night in an effort to stop the stonings there. They said that at least six whites suffered cuts from flying glass as at least 10 windshields were shattered.

Pan Am Denied Subsidy by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—After considering the matter for two years, the Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday turned down a request from Pan American World Airways for a $104-million annual government subsidy.

The board said Pan Am appears to be shaking off its financial troubles and cannot qualify for a renewed subsidy for carrying the U.S. mail. The last year in which Pan Am received such a subsidy was 1958.

Pan Am had asked the CAB in 1974 for both temporary and permanent subsidies to help solve its financial problems. At that time, the airline had suffered five years of losses ranging from $21.8 million to $47.3 million and was headed toward a 1974 loss of $84.9 million. Pan Am cut its losses in 1975 to $46.1 million.

Leary Granted Parole for June 7

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—The U.S. Parole Board yesterday granted a parole effective June 7 for Timothy Leary, the former Harvard psychologist who is serving a 10-year sentence on a charge of transporting marijuana.

The seven-member board, acting on an appeal from Leary, reversed a decision by five members last February to deny his request for parole.

Leary, 55, was sentenced by a federal court in Texas in 1970 on a charge of transporting marijuana but did not enter federal prison immediately. He is now confined to the Metropolitan Correctional Center in San Diego.

Rate of Divorces In U.S. Increases At Slower Pace

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—The divorce rate in the United States continues to climb, but the rise is not as steep as before.

The National Center for Health Statistics said that more than 1 million marriages ended in divorce last year, up 4.3 per cent from 1974.

The rate of increase was the smallest since 1967. It soared at an annual average of 11.5 per cent from 1968 through 1972, and at 7.3 per cent from 1972 to 1973, the center reported.

Almost 2 per cent of all married women were divorced in 1974, the latest year for which complete figures are available. About 31 per cent of the broken marriages in 1974 lasted less than four years.

Many of those who got divorced were under age 30. About 41 per cent of the men and 52 per cent of the women were under 30, including 17 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively, who were under 25.

Laos Premier Ends Talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 21 (Reuters).—Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihan today completed two days of talks here with Soviet leaders and they approved joint documents for signing, the Soviet press agency Tass reported.

Tass gave no details of the documents, which were drawn up during the visit by the most high-ranking Laotian delegation to come to Moscow since Laos became a republic in December.

Navy, Vote Link Denied by Ford

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—A presidential spokesman yesterday branded as "utter nonsense and totally untrue" a report that a multibillion-dollar Ford administration decision on whether to increase the size of the navy to 600 ships hinges on the outcome of the May 1 Texas primary.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen brought up the New York Times article (IHT, April 21) during a news briefing and rejected comments the Times attributed to Pentagon officials concerning the forthcoming decision.

According to the Times, Pentagon officials said if Republican challenger Ronald Reagan, who has been stressing that the United States is slipping militarily, wins the Texas primary, the Ford administration would announce a program to increase the size of the fleet.

100 Meteorites, Nearly 2 Tons, Fall Over China

HONG KONG, April 21 (UPI).—More than 100 meteorites, including one that weighed almost two tons, fell on northeast China last month in one of the largest known meteorite showers in history, the Chinese news agency reported today.

"Judging by the meteorites already recovered, the shower covered an area of more than 500 square kilometers" on the outskirts of Kirin city, in Kirin province, the agency said. Although the area includes six people's communes with a population of more than 100,000, no serious damage or loss of life occurred, it said.

The shower began on the afternoon of March 8, when a large meteor—or shooting star—entered the earth's atmosphere.

The report said that "it exploded in the sky over the Chinhsu People's Commune on the outskirts of Kirin city and scattered radially in all directions."

The meteorites collected to date range in weight from about one pound to 3,894 pounds. The world's previously largest known stone meteorite was found in the United States. It weighed 2,372 pounds.

Japan Opposition Ends Its Parliament Boycott

TOKYO, April 21 (Reuters).—Japanese opposition parties agreed today to end a six-week boycott of parliament when the government said it would cooperate in a parliamentary inquiry into the Lockheed scandal.

The opposition had stalled the Diet (parliament) in protest against the government's handling of the Lockheed affair, in which the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. is alleged to have paid millions of dollars to push its sales in Japan.

Killings Continue In Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, April 21 (Reuters).—An Argentine business executive was assassinated today a few hours after police reported finding 11 bullet-riddled bodies in a Buenos Aires suburb, apparent victims of a rightist "death squad."

In another incident, a leader of the telephone workers' union and his wife were shot as they left their home. They were reported to be in serious condition.

During the night, an explosion outside the home of a former economy minister rocked a residential area near the center of the capital, causing widespread alarm but no casualties.

Bologna Court Theft

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 21 (AP).—Thieves broke into the Bologna judicial tribunal building during the weekend and made off with jewels worth $18,000, four kilograms of hashish and cash, all material evidence held there in deposit for impending trials, police reported yesterday.

UN Law-of-Sea Talks Reported Still Stalled

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 21 (UPI).—The fourth session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea remained deadlocked on several major issues 2 1/2 weeks before its scheduled closing date, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

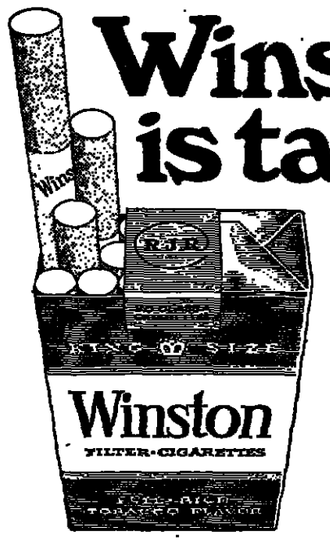
The session opened March 15 and made good progress in the first two weeks. Then it began to bog down on the fine points of the projected 200-mile economic zone extending from the shores of coastal states, on the rights of land-locked countries and on the right to scientific research within the economic zone.

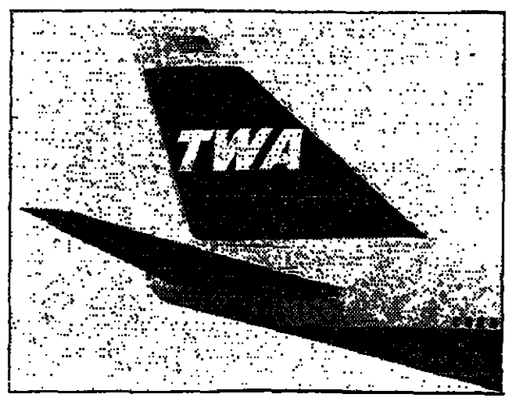
Woman Parachutist Killed Near Rome

ROME, April 21 (AP).—Europe's woman parachute champion plunged to her death when both her parachutes tangled during training jumps at nearby Guidonia yesterday.

Police said Giuseppina Madinelli, 31, was training for the world parachuting championships scheduled to be held in Guidonia in July.

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In Case of Crop Catastrophe

90,000 Cans of Seeds Stored By U.S. as Genetic Insurance

By Dan Morgan

FORT COLLINS, Colo., April 21 (WP).—About 90,000 cans of plant seeds have been placed in cold storage here since 1958 in what some scientists believe is man's most far-sighted attempt to provide insurance against some future genetic catastrophe that could destroy crops on a major scale.

The seeds, housed in the stone and cement building of the National Seed Storage Laboratory, come from virtually every plant species in the world.

Their presence here signifies growing concern in agricultural circles that the spread of new, high-yielding but possibly vulnerable hybrid plant varieties could soon pose perils to the world's food supply.

The fear is that as the new "miracle" seeds supplant the ones that have been used by farmers on every continent for centuries, the hardy ancient types will be discarded and the special properties of their genes and chromosomes will be lost.

Diverse Source

Dorris Clark, a botanist at the Agriculture Department's Seed Bank here, said the growing national collection is aimed at preserving endangered species as well as furnishing plant breeders with a rich and diverse source of genetic material from which to develop new kinds of disease-resistant plants.

Most scientists believe that the danger of an entire grain crop being wiped out because of the loss of some vital property is still remote. But a number of them say the danger may be growing.

"A crop-by-crop analysis reveals an extremely risky dependence on narrow genetic bases," wrote University of Illinois plant geneticist Jack Harlan in Science magazine.

"More than this, the number of crops we grow has been declining steadily. More and more people are being fed on fewer and fewer crops and these are becoming increasingly uniform genetically," he said.

About 90 per cent of the soft, white wheat grown in the Northwest is raised from only two varieties of high-yielding hybrid seeds.

As seed companies develop productive commercial varieties, they promote and sell them abroad. As a result, grain sorghum for animal feed grown in the Great Plains is genetically identical to sorghum raised in parts of Africa.

Scientists say that blight damage to the 1970 corn crop was extensive largely because the hybrid corn grown widely in the United States appeared to have little or no resistance to the disease.

In the United States, the hazards of a genetic disaster have been greater than in some other countries because this country has almost no native plant stock and has had to import virtually all the crops grown locally from abroad.

Even the potatoes, peanuts, corn and tomatoes raised by the American Indians originated in Latin America.

Over the years, most of the original varieties have been lost. Scientists estimate that two-thirds of early U.S. oat varieties, 98 per cent of the clovers and 90 per cent of the soybean strains, or cultivars, have disappeared.

Many of the seeds stored here are the product of seed-gathering expeditions to remote parts of the world where such crops had their early origins.

A U.S. Department of Agriculture expedition recently returned with 250 types of native tomato seeds from Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

Only Known Source

According to Mr. Clark, the Seed Bank here is the only known source for several hundred plant varieties.

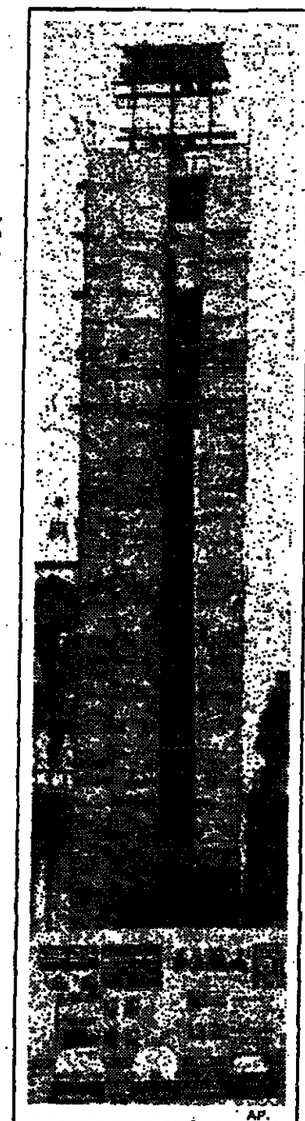
There is no way of telling which of the thousands of varieties stored here may someday be useful, Mr. Clark said. But as the uniformity of crops increases, the Seed Bank gets more requests from plant breeders for seeds that could restore some lost properties.

Miss Clark said there are genetic limits on agricultural expansion in the United States because plant breeders, in developing high-yielding types, sometimes breed out other vital properties.

"This laboratory is valuable because we don't know what our future genetic needs will be," he said. "Twenty-five years ago nobody was looking for qualities such as hardiness in tomatoes. But with the mechanical harvester that became important."

With the banning of DDT and other farm chemicals, plant breeders are showing renewed interest in ancient species that have natural resistance to disease, Mr. Clark said.

Mr. Clark and his associates are attempting to computerize the laboratory so desired qualities of various species can be located quickly in the Seed Bank.



AP.

COVER UP FOR SPRUCE UP—The 78 1/2-foot-tall Flaminius obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo in Rome covered for repairs.

Russia Assails U.S. Stand on Cruise Missile

Asserts It Is Used As SALT Talks Ploy

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP).—U.S. officials, by insisting on development of the controversial Cruise missile, are trying to obtain "unilateral advantages" at the Geneva talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons, Tass said today.

"Vain hopes," Tass added in a commentary that appeared to add a new hardness to Moscow's public stand on Soviet-American nuclear arms talks.

The official Soviet press agency also linked the U.S. winged missile with "new, still more destructive arms systems," an accusation the Soviet Union had not previously leveled publicly.

The phrase has particular significance because Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev first suggested last June that efforts should be made to block development of new weapons "even more dreadful than nuclear ones," but neither Mr. Brezhnev nor other Soviet leaders have ever fully explained what possible weapons he had in mind when proposing this ban.

Nuclear Warhead

The Cruise missile, according to American reports, is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead, but there has been nothing to suggest that it is anything more than a potentially effective carrier, rather than a new system of destruction.

Soviet propaganda has in the past, while harshly criticizing U.S. intentions to develop the new missile, avoided mentioning the Cruise in the same breath with commentary on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). The Tass article, entitled "Reprehensible Policy," has now openly stated that the missile is a key complication in the talks—something Western reports have noted for months.

The level of public criticism seems to reflect a new pessimism on both sides of the negotiating table. Previously, the Soviet press was quick to repeat any nuance of optimism from Washington on the arms talks.

But this month, administration leaders have indicated there is little chance an accord can be reached this spring, as once hoped, before the U.S. election campaign enters its final lap.



United Press International

DOUBLY CLEAR—Poster denouncing Teng Hsiao-ping displayed over entrance to Canton Trade Fair

Obituaries

U.K. Writer William Sansom, Did a Biography of Proust

LONDON, April 21 (NYT).—William Sansom, 64, whose account of his experiences as an auxiliary London fireman during the German bomber blitz in 1940-41 began his career as a writer, died yesterday, his publishers announced.

Mr. Sansom's most recent book was a biography of Marcel Proust, "Proust and His World," published in 1974. Anatole Broyard wrote in The New York Times: "Mr. Sansom would seem to be peculiarly suited for this task, for sensuous impressions and compulsive observation are the principal virtues of his own fiction and his rather better-known travel pieces."

Mr. Sansom, a prolific writer of short stories, also did novels, stories for children, song lyrics and light music.

His books included "The Cautious Heart," "The Body," "The Face of Innocence," "The Loving Eye," "Goodbye," "Three," "A Bed of Roses" and "A Touch of the Sun."

George Vest McCauley

CORNING, N.Y., April 21 (UPI).—George Vest McCauley, 93, an internationally known physicist and a specialist for 29 years at the Corning Glass Works, died Monday.

Mr. McCauley was best known for designing and casting in 1934 of the mirror for the Mount Palomar, Calif., reflecting telescope.

Thomas Igloi

LONDON, April 21 (AP).—Thomas Igloi, 29, a Hungarian-born cellist who studied with Pablo Casals, died Saturday at his home here. The cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. Igloi, a professor of cello at the Royal Academy of Music, was born in Budapest and settled in England in 1957. He studied with Casals and Pierre Fournier.

The musician won the British Broadcasting Corp. cello competition in 1967 and the Gaspar Cassado International competition in Florence in 1971, launching him on an international career that included performances of the Bach cello suites at the Kennedy Center in 1973 in Washington.

Leonard Widom

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (UPI).—Silent film and radio star Leonard (Bud) Widom, 67, a member of the original "Our Gang" comedy series, was buried today. He died Monday following a lengthy illness.

Teng's Downfall Is Put to Music

CHINGHUNG, China, April 21 (Reuters).—The downfall of Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has been put to music.

Correspondents visiting this southwestern border town heard an official cultural group sing a ballad praising this month's dismissal of Mr. Teng and the appointment of Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

Its title was "Resolutely Support the Resolutions of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee."

One line of the lyric went, "Even the mountains are hailing your resolutions."

Geophysicist Predicts Quake Within a Year in S. California

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—A moderate to large earthquake, with a magnitude that could be as great as the 1971 earthquake in which 62 persons died, is likely to jolt southern California within the next 12 months, according to a California Institute of Technology scientist.

Dr. James Whitcomb, a geophysicist and senior research fellow at Caltech's Seismological Laboratory, said there is evidence of sufficient stress building up in subsurface rock layers to the point where a 5.5 to 6.5 magnitude earthquake on the Richter scale can be expected between now and April of next year.

The evidence, in the form of variations in the velocity of sound waves traveling through the layers under stress, does not allow for a more precise location of the earthquake than an irregularly shaped circular area about 87 miles in diameter. There are at least 20 different active faults within that zone, Dr. Whitcomb said, and the earthquake could occur on any one of them.

Both Dr. Whitcomb and Caltech are wary of characterizing the projection of the magnitude, time and place of the earthquake as a formal prediction, yet that is what it is.

Test of Hypothesis

"I prefer to think of it as a test of a hypothesis," Dr. Whitcomb said, "a hypothesis that relates certain observed changes in sound-wave velocities to the occurrence of an earthquake. Sure, it's predictive. But at this point, it must still be regarded as a hypothesis in need of refinement and corroboration, and not as a proven, infallible technique."

Despite the uncertainties that surround the projections—earthquake prediction is a science in its infancy—the Caltech findings were formally submitted Monday to the California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council for consideration.

The hypothesis on which Mr. Whitcomb has based his projections is called the "VP-VS" anomaly.

The expression refers to a ratio between two types of sound waves: "P" or compressional waves, whose longitudinal motion through a medium might be likened to that of a child's Slinky toy. "S" are shear waves, which are lateral in nature and suggestive of a sidewinder snake's movement. The "V" in each case stands for velocity.

Constant Speed

"S" waves travel more or less at a constant speed, whether in rock or in the air. "P" waves, however, are affected by different mediums; they travel with one velocity in solid rock, at another velocity in air and at still another in cracked rock.

It is because of this characteristic of "P" waves that earth scientists have for some time believed they might be able to anticipate an earthquake. Their reasoning is based on the assumption that the rock layers along a fault develop many tiny cracks as the layers are subjected to enormous stress.

The voids created by the cracks retard the velocity of the "P" waves passing through the zone under stress. But as water percolates down into those cracks and fills them, the "P" waves regain their initial speed.

Plotting these velocity changes on a graph, scientists feel that they can foretell when a quake is imminent, since tests have indicated that the rock layers usually fracture—and a tremor occurs—after the layers have been opened and then filled with water.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Tells Chile Of Its Concern on Rights Violations

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—Responding to protests by members of Congress about human rights violations in Chile, the State Department has called in the Chilean ambassador "to express grave concern" about the arrest and deportation of a Santiago civil rights lawyer, administration officials reported yesterday.

The officials said that William Rogers, assistant secretary of state, told Ambassador Manuel Trucco of the Ford administration's displeasure over mistreatment of Chileans who had talked with members of a U.S. congressional delegation on human rights violations in the Chilean capital last month.

Five members of Congress wrote Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last week saying that they were upset by apparent reprisals against Jose Zalaquett and several other Chileans to whom three of the legislators had spoken.

Mr. Zalaquett, who acted as legal counsel for a Chilean prisoner-defense group, was arrested on April 5 and deported to France on April 12, less than one month after the congressional delegation departed.

Home Area Best, U.S. Poll Finds

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—Americans may worry about crime in the streets, but a government report shows that almost four-fifths of those with incomes of $5,000 to $14,999 a year are satisfied with their neighborhoods.

The report, which is based on the 1973 annual housing survey, was released jointly by the Census Bureau and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

It showed that 79 per cent of households considered their neighborhoods good or excellent places to live. The surveyors asked people to judge such factors as the amount of noise and traffic in the streets, the adequacy of public transportation, the availability of plumbing and the general physical condition of the housing.

Australia Bandits Take Bookies for Over $1.6 Million

MELBOURNE, April 21 (AP).—Six armed, masked bandits pulled off the largest robbery in Australian history today in a commando-style raid on a bookmakers' club that netted an estimated 1.6 million to 3.75 million U.S. dollars.

The money represented the take of 118 bookmakers in the State of Victoria for three days of racing events over the Easter vacation.

The manager of the Victorian Turf Club, where the bookmakers traditionally settle their accounts, said the raid lasted only about 10 minutes.

The chief security officer of the company that transported the cash said the money had filled an armored van.

He said the robbers scooped the money, which was lying in piles on tables, into white post-office bags after ordering those in the club to lie on the floor.

"We believe they went down a lift and out the back of the building and escaped in a car that was parked in a back lane," he said.

U.S. Warns C... Over Abroga... Anti-Hijack...

WASHINGTON, April ...—The State Department ...tioning Cuba not to ... a threat to abrogate ...year-old anti-hijacking ...ment, warning that su... "would only benefit inte... terrorists."

Cuban Premier Fide... made the threat on Mo... cited as a violation of ... an attack earlier this ... which a fishing vessel ... and one crewman died ... identified boat made th... in the Straits of Flo... Cuban exiles in Mia... claimed responsibility.

White House and Stat... ment spokesmen said ... that the United States ...vestigating the incident ... legal action will be ... the attack was comm... persons under U.S. juris...

State Department s... John Trattner called ... anti-hijacking agreemen... forward in international ...tion to combat terro... said its "unilateral a... would benefit only inte... terrorists and would da... interests of all nations.

Ruling Coali... Fares Well in Colombian V...

BOGOTA, April 21 (A... about 90 per cent of ... counted in Colombia's ... and provincial elections ...ing Liberal-Conservative ... showed it had lost ... appeal to voters and ... ties fared poorly.

Sunday's elections w... notable, however, for ... that only 20 per cent ... million eligible voters ... their choices among ... candidates, setting a re... for abstention.

Returns show President ... Lopez Michelsen's Liberal ... 54 per cent of the vote ... Conservatives 40 per cent ...

Leftist parties, basica... ed along pro-Moscow li... lines, appeared to be ... their current 3 per cent ... vote by nine-tenth of t...

The remaining balla... scattered among small ...

The Conservatives ... some positions lost to the ... in the 1974 elections and ... some Liberal strongholds.

House Provic... Coast Guard ... Big Funds Be...

WASHINGTON, April ...—The House has voted t... Guard more than twice ... money as President Ford ... ed, the most generous t... that service has ...er ... from Congress.

Coast Guard Com... Owen Siler said Mond... the authorization of $30... for fiscal 1977 instead of ... million requested was ... precedented increase. He ... ed it to congressional ... about enforcing the new ... limit for fishing vessels.

The House added $108 ... to the Coast Guard's re... that it could buy more si... aircraft to cover the extr... lion square miles of oce... will have to be patrolle... the 200-mile limit goes in... in March. The present ... 12 miles.

But some lawmakers f... if Congress ends up spe... ing twice as much mone... White House requested ... may veto the bill.

Paris School Mov... Planning Expansi...

PARIS, April 21 (IHT).—... International School of ... (formerly Pershing Hall) ... is moving and expanding.

The school, where cour... taught in English, hopes ... pand from 100 to 150 stu... the next school year. It ... ing from 69 Rue d'Auteu... 16, to 96 bis Rue du Ra... Paris 16. It will offer ... from pre-kindergarten ... the eighth grade.

An open house will be ... the new quarters tomor... 7 p.m.

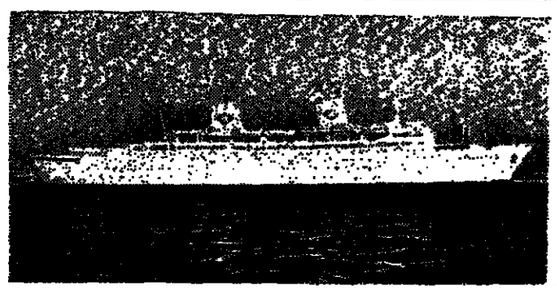
Rare Turtle in Miam...

MIAMI BEACH, April 2... ters).—A rare leatherback ... one of a few seen here ... past 10 years, swam ashor... day, dug a nest in the sa... 100 eggs, then returned ... sea. Lifeguards transferr... eggs to a safe spot.

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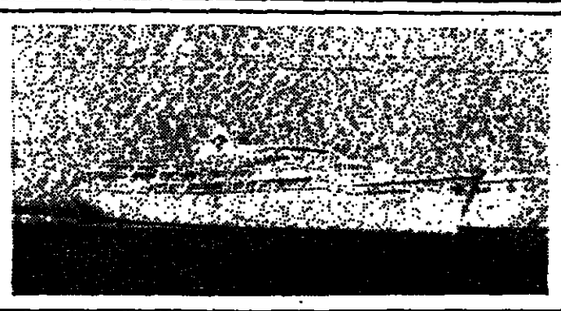
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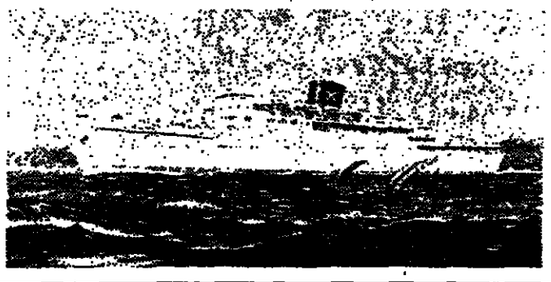
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FASHION IN LONDON

What the French See on the English Scene...

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON (IHT).—English women can't wait to get the latest European styles. French women go to London looking for *le style anglais*.

According to France's Elle magazine (which recently ran a feature on the subject), *le style anglais* means a porcelain complexion, a cup of tea, a walk on the moors, a roaring fire and the supreme elegance of comfortable, timeless clothes.

One of the places in London to get the look fast is Burberry's. Founded by Thomas Burberry in 1856, the company moved to its present locale in the Haymarket in 1912.

Inspiration

An early believer in the value of basic, work clothes, Burberry drew inspiration from the linen smocks worn by farmers and shepherds. He developed a number of raincoats, including his now famous "walking Burberry," the same for men and women.

Besides the raincoats, which come in a variety of shapes and fabrics (including a new, summer-weight silk), Burberry also has a number of matching accessories. The plaid pattern of the lining of the raincoats is in wool for kilts, stoles, shirts and blousons. The cotton fabric is also used for handbags, luggage and hats. All it takes is a Saint Laurent blazer and you have *le style anglais* for next winter.

Prices here are reasonable and the quality high. A skirt comes to £25, a short scarf £4, but the longer, more trendy one is £9. Handbags are £14 and a practical, overnight bag is £25.

In Burlington Arcade, near Piccadilly, there are two places with good items that tie in with *le style anglais*. One is N. Peal, at 37-40 Burlington Arcade, who does a nice job with cashmere sweaters, both tartan and solid skirts and well tailored shirts. Among the cashmere sweaters, the latest is the soft blouson, with kangaroo pockets and a hood (£44). The shirts start at £12 for a variety of cottons and the pleated tartan *skirts are around* £33. That 150-year-old house will also make shirts to order.

Another Favorite

James Drew, at 3 Burlington Arcade, is another favorite with the French. The specialty here is shirts in exclusive prints and fabrics. The *shirts come with* three-button gauntlets or simple French cuffs. Prices start at £14 for cotton and £25 for silk shirts.

The *most intriguing* place in London is Ladies Habits, at 5 Cale Street. The place is to women what a Savile Row tailor is to men.

The *shop was founded* three years ago by a good-looking redhead, Sandra Weinberg, wife of a South African insurance tycoon. Mrs. Weinberg likes men's tailoring, so she started going to her husband's tailor Douglas Hayward, on Mount Street.

"Essentially, I started this business because I wanted to wear that kind of clothes," she said.

She went into partnership with Hayward, who gave her one of his best cutters, Yoshinori Yamamoto. Mrs. Weinberg hired a couple of women who specialize in skirts.



Harpers & Queen.

Sandra Weinberg of Ladies Habits in own suit.

Ordering a suit here is very much like ordering a man's suit. There is *no collection* and all the clothes are classic designs. All the fabrics are men's fabrics—tweeds, worsteds and flannels and everything is finished by hand. The clothes are cut and fitted at the shop (with Mr. Yamamoto working right there, chalk and thread in hand) but then all goes *out to the Soho district for sewing* and finishing (as do men's clothes).

Mrs. Weinberg has an eye for detail. (A former editor at Queen magazine, she helped launch Saint Laurent in England.) For instance, both sleeves and pants are slightly, almost imperceptibly flared to make the customer look slimmer.

Jackets and skirts require two fittings, personally supervised by the sharp-eyed Mrs. Weinberg. *Among the details that go to a* perfectionist's heart: hand-sewn seams outlining the lapels of blazers, hand-sewn linings, antique buttons and, God forbid, no blind buttonholes.

Besides traditional suits, blazers, pants, capes and coats, Mrs. Weinberg also makes an Edwardian-looking evening costume, with long coat, narrow lapels, vest and Ascot tie. "I saw it in a picture of Lady Ampthill, who lived at the turn of *the century* and happened to have her own clothes shop," she said.

Prices here are high: £115 for a jacket, £55 for either skirt or trousers. But given the quality, this kind of suit comes under the head of an investment.

...While Sloane Rangers Wear Badges Of the Upper Crust in Comfort and Pride

By Judith Weinraub

LONDON (NYT).—Is she or isn't she?

Is she a slim straight-haired girl in her 30s? Is she dressed in classic gabardine skirt, blazer, good accessories—Gucci shoes, Hermès scarf tied under the chin or knotted on a neat Vuitton bag? Is she educated at a good private school and then sent on to be finished by a Cordon Bleu course or a genteel secretarial school? Is she absolutely relaxed?

Is she a Sloane Ranger?

That's a *question being* asked all over London this spring—at dinner parties in Chelsea or Holland Park, at health food restaurants near Carnaby Street, and at the fashionable drinking clubs in Mayfair that cater to the after-hours set.

The Sloane Ranger label applies to a typically English upper-class girl. She's been around for years, but this year as the British economy keeps tumbling, her lines are being drawn, and the Sloane Ranger is out in force. "Under threats of economic pressure, people want to define themselves," said Peter York, who christened the group the Sloane Rangers after Sloane Square in Chelsea—the focal point of their living, shopping, and even working. In a widely discussed article in Harpers & Queen magazine last fall, York, a market-research consultant, described that kind of woman, her uniform and way of life.

Since then, the term (or the more familiar "Sloane" for short) has become part of the language. Boutiques advertise for other suitable Sloane Rangers to share apartments with. Two companies have brought out Sloane Ranger T-shirts, and the name has even been displayed on ads in subway stations.

"The flow of money in the '60s blurred all sorts of class distinctions," the 30-year-old York said. "The Sloane Ranger represents an *almost colonial type* who no longer has an empire to go to. As a group they should be under threat from all sorts of changes, but they are cohesive, conformist, and almost interchangeable.

Dependable

It is meant as a kind of compliment, for among themselves and their admirers, the Sloane Ranger is considered the very best kind of British girl. They are dependable and hard-working.

"I don't mind being called a Sloane Ranger at all," said Gail Fuller-Shapcott, a marketing executive at Time magazine here. "It's really quite a nice thing. It's a very English upper-class, *fairly wholesome sort of scene.*"

"I live in a nice neighborhood in a Victorian house that I'm buying, but I'm not living on Daddy's money at all," she added. "I work hard for my living. It's absolutely maddening if people think you're just a little, rich girl."

The Sloane Rangers are recognized by their almost regimental approach to clothing. The essential gear includes several blazers (*ideally a black velvet one* and navy gabardine one, though the more the better), several coordinated gabardine skirts (French ones are best), good sensible shoes (preferably Gucci, but expensive copies are acceptable), a very good French or Italian pocketbook, and at least one scarf from Hermès.

The scarf, which costs about $45 from the new Hermès boutique on Bond Street, is a must. It is traditionally worn knotted at the point of the chin, though it is acceptable tied to the chain of a handbag. A Sloane Ranger does not wrap her scarf into a turban, for that is "new" and anything too *new* looking is vulgar.

Security Blanket

"Sloanes wear comfortable, hard-wearing clothes," said Paul Callan, a columnist of the mass circulation Daily Mirror here, and sometime admirer of the Sloane Rangers. "These girls would rather amputate a leg than give up dressing like that. It's their uniform. It's their social security blanket."

But the life style of the Sloane Ranger is just as important as the uniform. It is the relatively impenetrable life style of the English very upper middle-class. It is full of country shooting weekends, inherited antique furniture, and a preference for such names as Caroline, Fiona and Emma.

It even encompasses where the girl lives in London (as close to Sloane Square as possible), what kind of dog she has (a Labrador is good) and what kind of books she reads (light historical fiction is best).

A Sloane Ranger is not likely to have had a college education. "That exposes you to mixing with people from *different social backgrounds on a fairly equal basis,*" York explained. But most Sloanes agree that there are certain required skills.

A Sloane Ranger should be a good—but not flamboyant cook. She should be good at handling people and know how to put them at their ease. She should have a proper understanding of dogs and animals, and feel that however long she works in London, her roots are in the country.

"*In other words,*" York said, "she should be a good chap."

MUSIC IN BERLIN

'Laudate Pacem'—Matthus Remembers Dresden in '45

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—A number of large-scale works, among them two operas and concertos for violin and piano, have established Siegfried Matthus during the past few years as perhaps the most gifted of East Germany's second wave of composers. The world premiere of another big work, a 90-minute oratorio entitled "Laudate Pacem," reinforces that impression.

The first wave of East German composers consisted largely of those who fled Nazi Germany: Hanns Eisler, Paul Dessau, etc. By choice they returned to live and work in postwar Berlin's Soviet sector, which suited their politics but confronted them with an aesthetic dilemma. Arnold Schoenberg's dodecaphonic teachings had influenced them most strongly, but Stalin's cultural dictates equated anything atonal with original sin. They adapted accordingly.

Second Wave

Siegfried Matthus, born in 1934, belongs to the second wave of composers, those trained by Eisler, Dessau and their contemporaries. As long as the Stalinist influence dominated—and in Walter Ulbricht's German Democratic Republic it survived a good many years—that younger generation found itself forced to adhere to a conservative, inhibited aesthetic which, compared internationally, became ever more and more out of date. Slowly, as the result of Erich Honecker's taking over from Ulbricht, they have won the freedom to compose more or less as they wish—a freedom which their Polish colleagues, for instance, have now enjoyed for almost 20 years.

Our mad and melancholy era has produced a number of disasters so awesome as to daunt most composers tempted to deal with them artistically. Krzysztof Penderecki has had the courage to come to grips with not only Hiroshima but Auschwitz, albeit somewhat obliquely. Siegfried Matthus, whose debt to Penderecki one hears, has now undertaken to commemorate the destruction of Dresden on Feb. 13, 1945.

Matthus, composing for an enormous (and expensive) performing apparatus—five vocal soloists, double chorus, children's chorus, plus augmented orchestra—has chosen his text from many sources, ranging in time from Lao-tse and Sophocles to Hitler, Guillén and Neruda, not to mention witnesses to the catastrophe from both wartime sides. One cringes to read a paean to "the instinct of the hunter" by a participant in the German bombing of Guernica, a participant who subsequently, as Gen. Trettner, became the West German Air Force's chief of staff.

Siegfried Matthus does not spare his audience, literarily or musically; several members, who obviously found it too formidable, quietly exited. Matthus shows awareness and mastery of the most advanced musical techniques, and he delineates his apocalypse with bold, broad strokes. He has, most important of all, produced a big work which utterly transcends national, ethnic, and political boundaries. Wolf-Dieter Hauschild and the huge forces he conducted performed it with impressive distinction. Other conductors in all other countries would do well to look into it.

WAVERLEY ROOT

A Full Circle for Chufa Tuber

CHUFA is a food which has come full circle: It was first cultivated *in Africa (Egypt, on* the lower Nile) and is today largely cultivated except in Africa for instance, Ethiopia, on the upper Nile). The first question most persons (except Africans) would be likely to ask when chufa is mentioned is: "What is it?"

Chufa is a small (one-half inch), wrinkled, dark brown outside (and therefore sometimes called chocolate sedge) and creamy white inside, starchy tuber or rhizome produced by a plant called *Cyperus esculentus* (edible sedge). Pulled from the ground, it can be eaten fresh like a nut or roasted like a chestnut. Its taste is close enough to that of the almond so that it is also called the ground almond in English or the *earth* almond in both English and French (*amande de terre*). It can be ground into flour or pressed to yield an edible oil.

The family Cyperaceae, predominant genus Cyperus, comprises sedges which like to grow at the water's edge, like the bulrush, a member of the same family but not of the same genus, and papyrus, which *is* a member of the same genus (Cyperus papyrus) and, like *chufa*, is edible. Chufa is an exception, preferring dry land and sandy soil and sulky when it doesn't get it. If you come upon it growing in the sort of damp, heavy soil in which its congeners take delight, you will find only a few tiny tubers spaced distantly along its widely spreading rootstock, but if you find it on dry, sandy soil, pull up a plant and its roots will be crowded with a compact *mass* of full-sized tubercles.

The chufa is endowed with a multiplicity of names, a few of which have already *been mentioned*, many of them ambiguous. There is room for confusion, not only with other plants, but also with itself, for Cyperaceae includes about 70 genera and 4,000 known species, and Cyperus has 600 species, few of them edible. When chufa is called nut grass or rush there is no difficulty; no other plant, apparently, lays claim to these names. But chufa is also called the earthnut, and where there is rivalry. "Earthnut" does not necessarily any specific object at all; the dictionary graciously permits you to apply the term to anything of appropriate size and shape you may have happened to grub out of the ground.

Umbrella Plant

When *Cyperus esculentus* is called the umbrella plant, it is being confused with its brother, *Cyperus alternifolius*, often cultivated as ornamental, and through it with such other umbrella plants as the mayapple (no relation) or several of the 200 species of Eriogonum (no relation either), a genus found exclusively in the United States, and almost exclusively in the Western states, which belongs to the barley family. In England, chufa, when recognized at all, is apt to be called galingale, abusively, for this is a mistaken identification with a member of the ginger family.

In Africa, where chufa and some of its relatives have been cultivated and eaten continuously *for many centuries*, familiarity has minimized confusion. Popular everywhere in North Africa, tropical Africa and Madagascar is chufa proper, *Cyperus esculentus*, which is widely eaten in the forms of fresh tubers, dried tubers or meal, which makes a highly palatable bread. In English-speaking territory it is called the tigernut, the Zulu nut, the earth almond, or the Cyperus tuber. In French, it is the *souchet comestible* (edible sedge) or the *amande de terre*. It must have dozens of African names, but the only one known to me is *tohoco*, which is what it is called in the Ivory Coast.

Given this background, how does it happen that *Cyperus esculentus* entered the English language under a Spanish name? "Chufa" is derived from an old Spanish word meaning "trifle" or "tidbit." The plausible explanation is that the Spanish, the firstcomers to what is now the United States, recognized the American variety of this plant as one they already knew at home (Spain is still perhaps the only European country which cultivates chufas commercially) and named it accordingly. If so, "chufa" should be American English, not English English, and this seems to be the case; "galingale," error or not, is what it is *usually called in England*. The Spanish name might seem to support the theory, only diffidently put forward, that *Cyperus esculentus* originated in Southern Europe.

First Home

It is difficult to establish the first home of a plant which today grows extensively in Europe, Africa, Asia and America, but, for reasons too involved to expound here, a likelier guess would seem to be that chufa originated in the place where it was first cultivated, Egypt. That was 5,000 years ago, as we know from mummified tubers found in Egyptian tombs, so the plant had plenty of time to reach Spain (or America) before Columbus. The word *souchet* entered the French language at the end of the 14th century, so we may suppose that the plant it represented was there too at least by then; and it should have reached Spain even earlier, in the normal course of the progression of plants from the eastern Mediterranean towards Western Europe, whether they were carried by the Romans or, later, by the Arabs. For that matter, chufa did not require the aid of man to spread from its source, whatever it was; it is wind-pollinated.

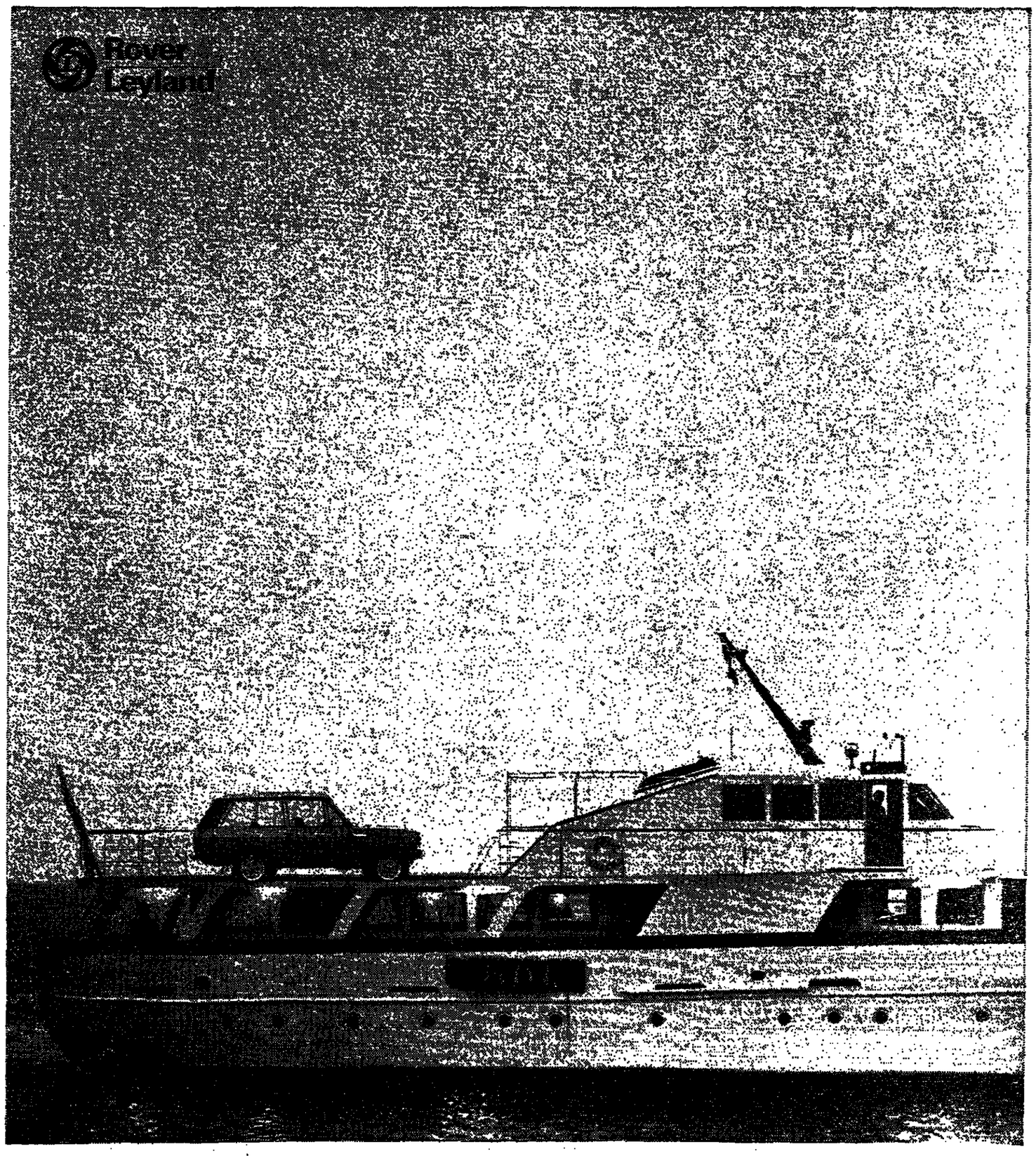
About a hundred years ago an attempt was made to cultivate chufa commercially in the South of the United States, wherever sandy soils seemed likely to favor it. Although wild varieties were not lacking on the spot, it was thought preferable to import cultivated plants from Africa. The experiment was successful agriculturally (yields as high as 200 bushels per acre were achieved) but not commercially. There was no market for an unknown food, and too much hand labor was required to harvest chufas. The attempt was abandoned, on a large scale at least. The neglected plants reverted to the wild state and, being prolific, became annoying weeds from the point of view of those uninterested in digging their tubers (wild chufas are tasty; the chief advantages of cultivation are higher yields and more controllabe plantings).

Euell Gibbons, the wild-food specialist, thinks highly of the chufa and advocates trying again. He suggests that peanut-harvesting machinery might now eliminate the labor difficulty, while modern merchandising methods should be capable of putting over a new product.

"The little tubers could be dried, ground into flour, and blended with some of the package mixes with which the modern housewife does her baking," he writes. "Maybe chufas would give some of these products a little taste."

Adventurous eaters who would like to sample the delights of wild chufas while waiting for some food exploiter to adopt Mr. Gibbons's idea could do worse than to buy his excellent "Stalking the Healthful Herbs," in which he gives recipes for chufa cookies, chufa pudding, candied chufas and even chufa sherbet. There are also drinks—a hot beverage which could come in handy if you want to give up coffee, or a cool one based on the Spanish *horchata de chufas* (chufa syrup), which he describes as "a white, milky liquid, sweet and smooth, with an excellent flavor." This Spaniards consider a healthy beverage for invalids and convalescents, for chufa has its medical advantages too. It contains Vitamin C and "a very active fat-splitting *enzyme* of the lipase family." There are no counter-indications, despite the warning of the ancient Roman *doctor Dioscorides*, who said it would make the hair fall out. But he had confused chufa with galingale too.

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A ROVER CAN TAKE YOU
TO THE MOST INACCESSIBLE PLACES.

LEYLAND INTERNATIONAL LEYLAND HOUSE, 174 MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON NW1 5AA

INTERNATIONAL
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Two Elections

This summer, as the U.S. election campaign gathers momentum, the Communists may very well emerge as the dominant party in the Italian government. For the first time in a generation, the presidential candidates in the United States will be confronted by a fundamentally new challenge to U.S. policy toward Western Europe. It is the kind of large question that voters can reasonably use as a litmus test of candidates' good sense and their grasp of the job ahead. The rise of Communists to office in a major nation of Western Europe is obviously unwelcome. How ought the United States respond?

Three prominent Democrats—George W. Ball, Paul C. Warnke and Zbigniew Brzezinski offered an answer last week when they appeared here before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Shortly afterward Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger came before the same meeting to give quite a different view. The three Democrats generally agreed that the United States could not do much about events in Italy over the short term. Rather than squandering American influence on foredoomed attempts to tamper with internal Italian politics now, they suggested, it would be wiser to reserve judgment and conserve influence until later

* * *

Mr. Kissinger, for his part, was unrepentant for his earlier characterization of a government including Communists as "unacceptable." If Italy votes the Communists into office, he said, "we will have to deal with that reality." But as secretary of state, he argued, he has an obligation to make everyone understand the consequences of their choices—"even if we cannot necessarily influence them." In considering Mr. Kissinger's position, it is useful to keep in mind that, whenever he takes up this subject, he is addressing three quite different audiences.

One audience is the U.S. public. The inclination in this country at the moment is to leave the Italians' troubles to the Italians. But it would be highly incautious to assume that this air of cool detachment would necessarily survive a dramatic surge to the left in Europe. A second audience is the Italian voters. A great many of them are genuinely reluctant to cast off their longstanding ties to the United States. If Mr. Kissinger were now to soften his language regarding Communists in office, it might be interpreted in Italy as a sign that he was reconciled to them. That, in turn, would strengthen the Communists and make more likely the outcome that the administration most wishes to avoid.

Mr. Kissinger also has a third audience in mind: the other Western Europeans. Particularly during the Vietnam war, Europeans were full of high-minded advice to this country regarding its foreign policy. There is a tendency now in Washington to suggest to the Europeans that the Italian affair is, after all, primarily a matter for European initiative. The other European nations are closer to Rome than the United States, they are more intimately joined by their common institutions and, hardly least important, they will be far more severely affected by the outcome. Whoever the winners may be in the U.S. election, the list is not likely to include the Communists. That cannot be said with any assurance of the next French election. But with the notable exception of the West Germans, the Europeans do not seem to be taking any very active interest in Italian events. Perhaps it is the result of a long tradition of leaving these things to the United States. Mr. Kissinger is trying to stir them into considering at least their own immediate interests.

But the paralysis in Italian politics has reached a point at which it is hard to see any very promising opportunity for international support of the present crumbling government. When the Portuguese Communists, under unreconstructed Stalinist leadership, tried to seize power last year, other Western Europeans intervened skillfully and successfully. The democratic left throughout the continent came immediately to the aid of Mario Soares and the Portuguese Socialists. The peculiarly unfortunate thing about Italian political life is that it contains nothing similar to the Portuguese Socialists. Over the years the Italian Socialists and Social Democrats have been reduced to mere satellites of the Christian Democrats. The Communists are gaining strength only because the whole center-left is collapsing.

Mr. Kissinger's voice frequently slips into a minor key in which he compares the rigors of public responsibility to the carefree style of all his critics—Democrats out of office, academics, newspaper writers and the other assorted kibitzers. But his exchange with the three Democrats the other day was an enlightening and useful one. It also illustrated an interesting reversal of roles.

* * *

Mr. Ball, Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Warnke all belong to a generation that designed and ran an intensely activist foreign policy. The rule was to assert an extremely broad responsibility and intervene almost everywhere. Mr. Kissinger is, in contrast, the prophet of limited U.S. power. But in the Italian case he is constrained by circumstance to defend a traditional position in which the three Democrats have accurately seen the pitfalls. There is no real parallel between the present situation and the ravaged Italy of 1948 that Mr. Kissinger cited as a great example of a collective rescue effort. The Common Market countries together are now nearly as rich as the United States, and they are understandably hostile to foreign pressure. The United States can no longer act for them. But neither can it ignore changes of the magnitude that now seem to be taking shape.

The U.S. presidential candidates would evidently prefer to treat foreign policy as a secondary matter in the coming campaign. But if Italy goes ahead with a June election, they may not have that luxury.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

India's Peace Drive

By this time there can hardly be any doubt that India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has embarked upon a major peace drive, an effort to improve her country's relations with all the significant nations whose ties with India have been scarred by major tensions in recent years.

It is most unlikely that mere coincidence is at work when New Delhi announces within a few days that it will exchange ambassadors with China and that it will take steps to normalize relations with Pakistan, its two principal enemies during the past decade or more. In this same period, U.S. Ambassador William B. Saxbe proclaims that he sees improvements in U.S.-Indian relations, which, he implies, justify the substantial planned program of U.S. food and development aid to India.

Whatever its reason, this turn in Indian foreign policy has to be greeted enthusiastically by all who wish a more peaceful atmosphere in Asia. Cynics will argue that Mrs. Gandhi is trying to improve her international image which has been so badly tarnished by the dictatorship she has instituted. But even on this hypothesis Mrs. Gandhi's moves must be welcomed since the more positive are India's foreign relations the less ground there is for continuing the extraordinarily repressive measures that have been in effect these past 10 months.

The one capital where there is probably concern about Mrs. Gandhi's new activist peace policy is Moscow. For the Soviet Union, the ideal situation has been that of recent years in which an isolated India fearful of her neighbors and distrustful of the United States has looked almost alone to Moscow for aid of all kinds. In the new situation, the Soviet Union will have to recognize that India is achieving greater freedom of action as she seeks a wider variety of friends throughout the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Colombia's Election

President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's government cannot be entirely happy with the results of Colombia's midterm elections; but at least the widely anticipated gains for the parties of the far left failed to materialize. The three biggest left-wing parties appear to have polled together less than 7 per cent of the total vote; and two Communist factions, which had expected to increase their representation on the Bogota City Council, barely retained the two seats they had previously held.

Not too much significance can be read into elections confined to state assemblies and municipal councils; and the turnout was disgracefully low, flouting Lopez's call for a big vote. As if to dramatize Colombia's continuing problem of urban and rural violence, a leftist guerrilla group carried out its threat to kill a kidnapped labor leader after Lopez rejected its demands to lift state-of-siege measures.

Yet the results confirm the strong preference of politically involved Colombians for parties committed to the democratic system. Thus they give a mandate, imperfect as it may be, for the continuing effort of Lopez's Liberal-Conservative coalition to bring about significant reforms by constitutional process. On a South American continent where Venezuela remains the only other functioning democracy, Colombia's orderly election exercise merits respect—and emulation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 22, 1901

LONDON.—Sugarplums will be dearer in England soon on account of the war in South Africa, which has already cost £150 million. The tax on sugar is the only way of reaching the pockets of those who do not pay income-tax, nor drink, nor smoke. So even though there is bound to be a big fight over it, the government must stick to the sugar duty if it wants to raise the money needed for the national budget.

Fifty Years Ago

April 22, 1926

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight boxing champion and wartime shipyard worker, has at last signed to defend his title, it was learned here today. Dempsey has agreed with promoter Tex Rickard to stake his title on or about Sept. 17. His opponent is expected to be either Harry Wills, the stevedore, or the former U.S. Marine, Gene Tunney. It could be the "battle of the century."



'It's Czech Beer, Polish Sausage, and U.S. Bread.'

A Headache for Kremlin and U.S.

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin is bringing out the big guns at last to fire at Mr. Kissinger's remarks about the Italian Communists, but even now there is something half-hearted about the Soviet response.

Pravda complains that Kissinger's warnings to Italy not to allow the Communists to join the government constitute a violation of the Helsinki agreement. Kissinger's remarks may be diplomatically unwise and politically counter-productive, because they may lead some Italians to vote for the Communists just to spite Washington. But they do not infringe the Helsinki pact, whose noninterference provisions were designed to discourage the Russians from invading their neighbors, not to stop Americans from criticizing their allies.

What is interesting about the Soviet complaints is that it has taken the Kremlin so long to produce an authoritative commentary on the Kissinger campaign, which has now lasted several months. Even now the Pravda comment is not as authoritative as it might have been, since it comprises merely a short section of an international review dealing with several issues. When the Kremlin really wants to make an issue of something, it arranges for the publication of a full and extensive article on the subject in Pravda.

Uncertainty

Perhaps one reason for the delay is uncertainty and disagreement in the Kremlin on how to handle the problem. Pravda refers to the speech which Kissinger made to a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in Europe last December, but it does not mention that part of it which deals most directly with the Soviet Union. A Communist Western Europe would be a headache for the United States, Kissinger said, but "it would be a headache for the Soviets as well," and he concluded that Moscow would probably prefer not to see the Communists take over in Western Europe. The Kremlin, it is believed—and with good reason—fears the attraction which the more democratic policies of the Western Communist parties might have for party members in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe.

Indeed, there have been suggestions in the past that the Kremlin is working to prevent the Communists from even beginning a gradual climb to power by parliamentary means, to say nothing of a take-over. When Pravda published last July an article by Konstantin Zarodov, a Soviet expert on international Communism, who derided the Western Communists' search for a "mathematical" parliamentary majority, both the Italian and French Communist parties responded angrily to what they regarded as a Soviet attempt to make them follow an undemocratic path. Some Western Communists even suspected that the Kremlin was trying to start an argument within their parties on whether they should follow the parliamentary or the revolutionary road. Any such debate, they believed, would scare off the Western electorate at a time when the Communists were seeking to persuade it that they had become good democrats.

Debate

There was certainly a debate in the Kremlin at that time between those Soviet leaders who wanted to push Western Communists into a more militant strategy and those who wanted them to go slow. Hints of the debate, which emerged between the lines of the Communist press, suggested that some of the leaders, such as Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev, feared that a militant Communist policy in Western Europe might upset the Kremlin's détente strategy. Others, such as the party's senior ideologist, Mikhail Suslov, who had always been suspicious of détente, seemed to favor a more revolutionary policy.

The Moscow debate has now flared up with new force, as is evident from Suslov's public criticism of Western Communists and the Kremlin's attempt to censor it. Suslov's condemnation of "opportunists"—by which he clearly meant Italian and French Communist leaders—who, he said, were devising "regional or national versions of Marxism," was bound to lead to trouble between the Kremlin and the foreign parties, and Suslov knew it would. He had often been engaged in similar disputes, with similar results. It must therefore be presumed that he had deliberately set out to make trouble.

This seems to have been the judgment of his peers in the Kremlin, too, for they cut the offending passage from the version of his speech published in Pravda—but by then the damage had been done, for the Tass news agency had reported the speech as Suslov made it. The Italian Communists reacted, predictably, with an angry article in Unita which concentrated mainly on questions of theory, but they did not come to grips with the real issue.

A Purpose

Suslov's remarks, though seemingly concerned with theory, had an immediate political purpose. He was in effect accusing the Italian and French Communist leaders of deviationism, and he was appealing to the orthodox members of their parties to stand up and fight for the true faith. This is a tactic which the Kremlin has often followed in disputes with other parties, in the hope that their leaders would become afraid of a split in their own ranks and would therefore make some concessions to Moscow.

The Spanish Communist party secretary, Santiago Carillo, whose party has been the target of the Kremlin's splitting tactics, believes that there is a "natural basis" for such divisions within Communist parties generally, because some party members still insist on "old formulas." He was discussing the split in the Greek Communist party, whose more orthodox faction leans towards Moscow. It would be preferable, he said, if the believers in old formulas "were not supported from abroad."

The Kremlin's support for old formulas, and for "old believers" among Western Communists, could hardly lead to a major split in the Italian or French parties. But it could lead to internal arguments within both parties, which still have some old believers in their ranks, and among the party officials who were once taught to regard themselves as professional revolutionaries. If the Kremlin manages to provoke this kind of internal debate, the electorate will be reminded that not all Western Communists are democratically inclined, in spite of what their leaders say, and their electoral chances would be reduced accordingly.

Suslov's "interference" in the affairs of Western Communist parties could thus have been intended to have the same effect as Kissinger's intervention in European politics—to prevent the "headache" which the participation of Communists in West European governments could cause in both Washington and Moscow.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Defines the Issues

Watching Rockefeller

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Ever since Nelson Rockefeller withdrew from the 1976 vice-presidential race, he has seemed to drop out of the headlines almost as completely as Spiro Agnew. What has he been doing, and where is he going, if anywhere?

Well, for one thing, he has been off talking to world leaders about what many of them regard as a serious decline in U.S. influence, and for another he has been preparing and delivering the best series of speeches on our internal problems of any politician on the scene today.

This is no great compliment, for as the Vice-President himself observed the other day: "We are not having an informed debate on the grave issues that face present-day America. . . . In the plethora of primaries, we witness mostly personality contests—candidacies based not on party programs or issues but on personalities and promises. . .

"Let's face the facts. We've been on a backward, negative kick for four years. We've been looking backward and we've been rehashing the past. It's time we face the future. It's time to determine our national self-interest. It's time we devote our energies to positive efforts for this third century." President Ford cannot have been amused.

His Own Advice

Taking his own advice, Rockefeller has tried to define these present and coming issues in eight different speeches over the last two months:

• On the excessive expansion of government and the decline of authority and political parties in the United States;

• On the rise of selfishness, the pressures of special interest groups, and the failure of our energy policies. "One wonders at times whether we are dealing with a world of science or a world of superstition and fear. . ."

• On federal-state relations and government tax, spending, and regulatory systems, together with his own proposals for dealing with revenue-sharing, consolidation of federal aid grant programs, "100 per cent federal financing of public assistance programs," etc.;

• On ethics and religion in U.S. life. "Today, the basic principles of America's founding and its growth—its dedication to human dignity and the spiritual nature of man, its trust in free individuals taking responsibility for their actions—are being seriously challenged. . . Centrally controlled, Marxist totalitarian power is gaining ground, not losing it. . . We have faced no comparable challenges to our way of life—our very existence—in all our history."

• On food, farmers and the U.S. future . . . on economic freedom and the need for partnership between the public and private domains . . . on the imperatives of both growth and conservation and the capacity of science to reconcile the two.

These topical sentences merely suggest the scope of Rocke effort. What he has don interpret the work of the Choices Commission he ass ed after he left the go ship of New York, and to the coming years. W interesting is that his of the future, which is good, was largely ignored the newspapers and thought his political futu ed fairly bleak.

Even so, Rockefeller kee ning more speeches on the not because his political is very bright, and not he needs a job. You may dislike him, agree or disag his policies, but ever since lin Roosevelt brought him town to help Washington a coherent policy for Latin ica, which we still don't has devoted his life to th service and is still at it.

He was not surprised was disappointed when didn't choose him for t presidency after the Spiro disaster. He didn't get authority and the responsi hoped for, and thought promised, after Ford ap him as Vice-President. B for a while when Ford Bo Callaway and others at him as a drag on Ford with Reagan for the P dential election.

But after a while, refuge in the future and problems, and is still suppor President, without alwa porting the President's. They have come to ter each other on this cou and he will be active President's election campa after that, what?

Rockefeller has always would not now accept less than the vice-preside this awkward job never temperament or characte good at the tireless duties ernment ceremony, but as he is a man of action wi of recruiting men of Most people have probl posed on them and reser ironically, life imposed p lems on Rockefeller pa yet he chose a life of solving.

If President Ford November, he will be lo a secretary of state in Kissinger, who came to of government life here feller's recommendation if Ford doesn't win, Ro has the respect of the the Democratic party, undoubtedly have the ity, if he wants it, of public service.

Meanwhile, though he like the phrase, he doubtedly play the role elder statesman, thinkin the coming age, with his ary optimism. It is a use and while nobody is payi attention to what he sa about the only experienc cian on the stage who is out the best brains in the and trying to play it.

Letters

An Egyptian View

I notice that your article on the Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank (IHT, April 5) states that "a total of 61 Israeli settlements have been established in the Golan Heights, West Bank, Gaza Strip and Sinai since 1967." The New York Times report would seem to correct the number of settlements mentioned in an earlier UPI dispatch (IHT, April 3) which stopped counting after 43.

Reading of plans for establishing 20 more settlements in the occupied territories, it is difficult to understand the very assertive language of the NYT in its leader about the latest U.S. veto at the Security Council (IHT, March 29) which read: "It is a lie. . . that the Israeli authorities have been taking measures 'aimed at changing the physical, cultural, demographic and religious character of the occupied territories'" (thus quoting the vetoed resolution).

In this context it may be of interest to cite the seventh report of the UN Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (Oct. 27, 1975. Doct. A/10272).

This report counted Israeli violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), a convention Israel refuses to apply to the occupied Arab lands:

"(a) The continued existence of a policy of annexation and settlement of the occupied territories;

"(c) A policy of reprisal in the form of such measures as demolition of houses, expulsion of persons prominent in the Arab community, etc."

On Dec. 15, 1975, the UN General Assembly passed resolution 3525 (xxx). Section C of this resolution was adopted by 112 votes for, 7 against and 2 abstentions. The U.S. voted for this section which:

"2. *Deplores* the failure of Israel to acknowledge the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967;

"3. *Calls once more upon* Israel to acknowledge and to comply with the provisions of that convention in all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;"

It is lamentable that UN reports and resolutions do not receive adequate media coverage. The facts they contain are only brought to light if they are dramatized by the eruption of violence, as has been the case recently in the West Bank.

It is appropriate once again to quote from the report of the Special Committee which expressed "its conviction that the termination of the occupation would alone provide the surest guarantee of the restoration of the basic human rights of the population of the occupied territories."

I can only hope that Mr. Eliav's realization of the Palestinian right of self-determination (IHT, April 6) will be shared by the Israeli leadership. It is only such historic vision that can bring the Middle East nearer to peace.

M. ANIS.
Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt.
London.

Alternative to NATO

On April 8, Prime Minister Mintoff of Malta spoke at the University of Athens and Mr. Kissinger in New York. What they said represents two poles of thought with respect to the political alignment of Western Europe. Kissinger expressed the belief "that the inclusion of Communists in West European governments would destroy NATO and isolate the United States." Mintoff expressed the hope that "provided West European and Mediterranean states stand united, we can convince both the United States and the Soviet Union that the interests of peace will in the long run be best served by the emergence of this new independent bloc of states."

If West European and states bordering the M nean could see their w operate, they no doubt c tainly do much to reli United States of its self ed role in protecting against Soviet aggressi might be worth encoura are we like a mother reluctant to turn author to her grown-up children

HARRISON LI
Madliena, Malta.

Probing the F

The news from Attorne eral Levi that he will ma agents who violated civ laws is welcome, but a arises: Is it soothing ta an official on the spot, he mean it? If he m then several dozen—at FBI agents will do time prisons. It's as simple

There should be no naming of agents who tected by the statute of tions, nor of ex-agents, agents who might be in and expendable. All the who committed crimes now in active good should be prosecuted, co and put in prisons unlik country clubs a few of the gate criminals went to.

That would be the only keep the other 9,000 FBI in line from now on, and store the public's faith necessary evil of the FBI at best, like any secret force, threatens civil clearly and presently by i existence.

WILLIAM REIMS
Teddington, England.

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FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1976

to 'Dumping' Finding pected in U.S. Probe

INGTON, April 21 (AP-ne Treasury Department ted to announce within eeks that passenger cars l from West Germany, l Britain were sold in the rket in 1974 and 1975 at n-fair-value" prices.

r rulings under the U.S. ich forbids "dumping" gn merchandise in this may be issued in con- with car imports from other countries.

overnment officials said y that May 11 is the for the Treasury Depart- decisions in the auto vestigations, which were otion last August by com- from Rep. John Dent, and the United Auto union that foreign car s had been "dumping" tomobiles on the U.S. at unfairly low prices.

nvestigations also have car imports from Japan, Sweden, France and

ficials said that Belgium became involved because Volvo of Sweden assembles cars in that country for shipment to the U.S. market.

Largest Such Probe

The auto import inquiries, Treasury Department sources said, represent the biggest cases in the 55-year history of the Anti-Dumping Act. Imports from the eight countries were worth a total of about $7.5 billion in 1974 and included relatively inexpensive compacts and subcompact models as well as such "luxury" vehicles as the British-built Rolls Royce.

U.S. customs officials have compiled extensive files on prices for many makes and models, including some cars built in foreign factories owned by major U.S. auto-makers as well as by their competitors in the world's automobile trade.

When the Treasury Department issues its tentative determinations of "less-than-fair-value" prices for some car imports, it also is expected to withhold appraisement, starting on May 11, for such vehicles from abroad.

This would mean that if there is a final "dumping decision" later in the year against any of these imports, the penalty duties would be assessed retroactively on those makes or models of foreign-built cars entering the U.S. market on or after May 11 this year. A department order withholding appraisal does not halt imports from abroad, but it creates uncertainty as to what the final amount of duty may be on a specific import.

Protests Expected

After the department issues the expected "tentative" Anti-Dumping Act rulings by May 11, it will have another three months to consider various protests (and there are likely to be quite a few of these) from companies producing cars abroad for export to the U.S. market.

In early August, the cases probably will be sent on to the U.S. International Trade Commission, which will have until Nov. 11 to determine whether the "less-than-fair-value" prices have injured or threatened injury to the domestic automobile industry and its workers.

Technically, no White House decision is required in Anti-Dumping Act cases, and senior U.S. trade policy officials have quietly advised other governments that it is quite likely that the Treasury Department, in the initial findings, will determine that the Anti-Dumping Act has been violated in some instances involving auto imports in 1974 and 1975.

Affirmative findings against the imports are required both by the Treasury Department and by the ITC before penalty duties may be assessed against imports found to have been "dumped" in the U.S. market.

Generally, U.S. officials find that imports are being dumped if they are exported for sale in this country at prices below their "home market" value.

ss Doubt h Import b's Value

VA, April 21 (AP).—The ra firmed today in what as initial market reac- Swiss government curb import of foreign bank- t became effective today. circles, however, remain- tical that the measure e more than a mere in checking the flow of pital into Switzerland.

ich, 10,000-lire banknotes 27.25-28.15 Swiss francs 7 francs yesterday. Other ations also steadied Banks said they were no limits on the amount notes they would accept ange.

Swiss government decree anknote imports to the t of 20,000 francs per person every three Offenders can draw nonths in jail, 100,000 in fines and also risk of the illegal imports.

nstructions Lacking

idom survey of customs on Switzerland's borders ly, France and West Ger- owed that officials there ed precise instructions on nforce the curbs.

s said there seemed to lans for stamping pass- enforce the limit on imports. Motorists were oradically whether the of money they were car- as within the limits. re no additional searches written declarations were

money will continue to one customs official in commented resignedly. re so many ways to hide ier sources agreed that ed to see how the limita- ld work without a spec- ncrease in the customs d without running the huge bottlenecks at key oints. "It is a senseless of goodwill," observed a

s newspaper comments to share the general n. The independent nzeiger of Zurich said it estionable" whether the ns would have any impact l flight and the strength Swiss franc.

mits set on the import notes do not apply to ial and financial trans-

c Exemption ts Napoleon rge in Paris

S, April 21 (AP-DJ)—)-franc Napoleon gold day increased in value 10 francs, 4 per cent yesterday's level of rancs, following official lation that it will be from the new capital ax.

r the government's d tax, transactions in ld (the kilo-ingot and 5-kilo bar), as well as er coins, will be taxed ent.

20-franc Napoleon, the prized gold coin of hoarders, has gained cent in the last two

Value in Stagflation Era Doubted

Keynesian Theories Challenged

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—Despite reason for great satisfaction that the 1973-75 slump did not degenerate into anything worse, there is a growing concern among economists that they do not have the answers for dealing with the problems ushered in by the 1970s. The economic policy that became familiar under the name "Keynesian," named after John Maynard Keynes of Britain, now appears either inadequate or obsolete to a growing number of economists.

They contend that the Keynesian doctrines were essentially designed to deal with the problems of the Depression, when deep unemployment was combined with deflation, rather than, as now, with inflation.

Neil McMullen, an international economist with the National Planning Association in Washington, maintains that it is now crucial for economists to create new solutions to the new problems of the Western world.

Doctrine No Longer Applies

He considers that the basic Keynesian doctrine of "demand management" is no longer satisfactory for dealing with stagflation. The Keynesian formula called for increasing total demand for goods and services when there was high unemployment and for cutting total demand when there was inflation.

These increases or decreases in total demand could be affected by changing the level of government spending or the rate of taxation, together with changes in the degree of monetary stimulus or restraint provided by the monetary authorities.

The new conditions of the 1970s, according to Mr. McMullen, call for greater focus on the supply side—to increase the availability of resources and the factors of production. However, neither he nor most other economists believe that this calls for abandoning efforts to control total demand. What they are looking for is a way to operate on both sides of the aggregate supply-demand equation.

According to this view, economic policy should focus on structural economic problems, such as programs to improve labor skills and to increase investment, particularly in research and development and in production of raw materials. The policy also calls for providing better incentives for productive economic activity.

End of an Era

"The purely Keynesian era is over," says Mr. McMullen. "The obstacle to economic progress is no longer secular stagnation but supply constraints to full employment and growth. What is needed may not amount to a revolution in economics but is certainly an evolution in economic thinking—that is, the development of macroeconomic policy beyond demand management toward the augmentation of supplies and the enhancement of incentives."

Robert Gordon, of Northwestern University, has reached the same conclusion. "A good argument can be made that the day of stabilization policy is past," he says, "and that the real progress in the next 10 to 20 years will be in the area of dealing with the allocation of resources and the distribution of wealth and income."

In Prof. Gordon's view, economic policy in the future will have to devote greater attention to the role of unemployment compensation and social security, overcoming capital shortages, reducing the costs of pollution, determining the appropriate size of the governmental sector, deciding on government programs for creating specific types of "human capital" through manpower training and through cooperative programs with private industry, methods of replacing existing welfare and food stamp programs and the like.

With Data Expressed in Tonnage

Slow Growth Predicted in British Trade

LONDON, April 21 (UPI).—Total tonnage of Britain's international trade in 1980 will be 286 million tons, only 4 million tons higher than in the boom year of 1973, a report forecast today.

The lack of growth is largely due to the fact that less fuel will be imported as Britain's own North Sea oil comes on stream.

Trade in fuels is expected to reach 148 million tons in 1980 compared with 164 million tons in 1973, and to reach 173 million tons by 1985.

By then a total for all classes of overseas trade of 335 million tons is predicted—49 million tons up on 1980.

The forecasts are highlighted in the report, U.K. International Trade 1980, 1985," published by the National Ports Council.

Recession Ended

R. E. Baxter, the council's director of economics and statistics, said that by the end of 1975 there were signs that the recession had touched bottom.

"The forecasts to 1980 do therefore imply a fairly buoyant upswing back onto trend and that view is generally confirmed by the industrial market research which we carried out for the study," he said.

Mr. Baxter pointed out that although Britain would be self-sufficient in oil by 1985, trade in fuels would continue at a high level, due to the differing characteristics of the crude obtained from the North Sea and other sources.

Trade in commodities other than fuels would increase at an annual rate of 2.2 per cent for the period 1973-80, and 3.2 per cent in 1980-85.

In tonnage terms, this meant a rise from 118 million tons in 1973 to 138 million tons in 1980 and to 162 million tons in 1985.

The comparable growth in the seven years 1966 to 1973 was 4.6 per cent a year.

Lower Volume

The report shows that Britain's trade in a number of major bulk commodities such as cereals, animal feeds and certain forest products would be lower in 1980 and 1985 than in 1973, although this would be more than offset by increased imports of iron ore, and increased trade in crude minerals.

Higher prices under the EEC common agricultural policy would dampen demand for some types of food, and also, particularly in the longer term, stimulate home output.

Imports of some raw materials would be affected by, among other factors, the tendency for initial processing to take place in the producing country.

Britain's trade in manufactured goods generally was expected to increase.

The report confirms that the share of Britain's trade accounted for by the other members of the EEC would continue to increase at the expense of deep-sea areas such as North America and Australia.

The report covers the whole of Britain's international trade divided into exports and imports of over 40 commodity groups for each of 16 overseas trading areas.

Mr. Baxter pointed out that the council's forecasts differed from most other forecasts of international trade in that they were specifically designed for the port transport industry.

They were therefore primarily concerned with the tonnage (rather than the value) of export and import flows, their overseas direction and the nature of the commodities likely to move through the ports.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

American Airlines

First Quarter	1976	1975*
Revenue	440.3	382.8
Profits	—8.8	—20.3
Per Share	—0.31	—0.71

— Indicates loss
*Figures restated

AT&T

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	7,846.1	6,794.7
Profits	866.8	716.2
Per Share	1.39	1.17

Avon Products

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	273.5	250.9
Profits	23.2	16.9
Per Share	0.40	0.29

Beatrice Foods

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,219.0	1,100.6
Profits	32.2	27.9
Per Share	0.39	0.34
Year		
Revenue	4,690.6	4,355.8
Profits	153.1	140.5
Per Share	1.86	1.72

CBS Inc.

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	515.7	442.6
Profits	27.8	24.2
Per Share	0.97	0.84

Commonwealth Edison

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	457.5	406.3
Profits	39.0	22.2
Per Share	0.68	0.43

Consolidated Foods

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	634.3	569.9
Profits	16.2	—0.9
Per Share	0.53	

— Denotes loss

Nine months		
Revenue	1,949.0	1,805.2
Profits	52.6	34.0
Per Share	1.73	1.06

Crown Cork & Seal

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	206.1	194.4
Profits	9.8	9.1
Per Share	0.58	0.53

Dow Chemical

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	1,371.0	1,138.0
Profits	141.6	110.4
Per Share	1.53	1.20

Johns-Manville

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	268.3	225.7
Profits	13.2	4.9
Per Share	0.70	0.26

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	827.9	743.2
Profits	68.9	53.7
Per Share	0.60	0.47

Motorola

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	347.0	303.9
Profits	16.9	7.6
Per Share	0.60	0.27

Nabisco

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	482.8	452.6
Profits	16.6	11.5
Per Share	1.04	0.72

New York Times

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	106.7	95.5
Profits	2.7	3.3
Per Share	0.24	0.34

Olin Corp.

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	347.5	318.2
Profits	20.5	16.2
Per Share	1.72	1.38

Ralston Purina

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	829.1	753.5
Profits	31.0	20.9
Per Share	0.87	0.59
Six Months		
Revenue	1,654.4	1,589.1
Profits	63.1	46.5
Per Share	1.77	1.31

Durable Goods Orders Increase By 6.5% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose $2.915 billion, or 6.5 per cent, in March to a seasonally adjusted $47.932 billion following a 4-per-cent increase in February, the Commerce Department reported today.

Shipments increased by 3.3 per cent, or $1.514 billion, to $47.214 billion.

Unfilled orders increased $715 million to $114.239 billion.

The increase in new orders was the largest percentage rise since the 7.3-per-cent gain in April, 1975.

Most of the increase was centered in transportation equipment, which rose $1.755 billion, or 16.5 per cent. About two-thirds of the gain was reported by the aircraft industry.

New orders in the capital goods industries increased $1.427 billion, or 11.4 per cent, to $13.963 billion. However, $1.191 billion of the increase was reported by defense industries and $236 million was reported by non-defense industries.

NOTICE

To all bidders wishing to submit tenders for Precast Concrete Units Factory.

It is decided that submission date is extended to Monday, May 10, 1976, at 12:00 o'clock. Ministry of Euphrates Dam, Malki Avenue, Damascus.
Damascus, 5-4-1976.

MINISTER OF EUPHRATES DAM.

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Inflation Report Lifts Stock Mart

NEW YORK, April 21 (IHT).—Despite a brief sag in the afternoon the stock market advanced for the fourth consecutive session today, buoyed by optimism about the economy and fresh evidence that inflation continues to moderate.

Part of the market's initial gain followed a report that the U.S. consumer price index for March showed the smallest quarterly increase in nearly four years.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 7.56 points to 1,011.02. It was up 8 points at its high in a bouncing session, and up 2.76 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 895 to about 757, and volume totaled 26.6 million shares, compared with 23.5 million yesterday.

Among the issues responding to favorable corporate earnings were Motorola up 2 1/2 to 54, Upjohn 3 to 43 1/2, Cone Mills 3 1/8 to 53 7/8, and American Telephone 7/8 to 57 1/8.

Also on the upbeat were Du Pont 2 to 153 1/2, Halliburton 3 1/2 to 154 1/2, Teledyne 2 to 50 3/8, United Technologies 1 1/4 to 64 3/4, and Coca-Cola 2 3/4 to 88 1/2.

Norton Simon was the most active NYSE issue and was ahead 3/4 to 20 3/4. Several large blocks of the issue changed hands.

A block of 145,700 shares of Heublein traded at 50. At the close, the issue was down 1/8 to 50 3/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed higher in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.40 to 103.47.

Syntex, a volume leader, was unchanged at 283/4. It raised the quarterly dividend to 12.5 cents a share from 10 cents.

Pan Ocean Oil, also active, was unchanged at 18 1/8.

Grain futures traded in a tight range on the Chicago Board of Trade and closed mostly lower.

Soybeans and wheat were down while maize and oats ended mixed. Soybean oil was down about 20 points and soybean meal prices closed on an irregular tone.

Prices were mixed in active midday trading on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. In volume of 38,008 contracts, 262 series advanced, 191 declined and 126 sold unchanged.

Most active was the Polaroid/July/40, down 5/16 to 2 1/16 in a volume of 1941. The National Semiconductor/May/45 posted a second-ranking volume of 774, losing 1 to sell at 4, while the Xerox/July/60 gained 1/16 to sell at 2 9/16 in a volume of 661. Xerox announced slightly higher first-quarter profits yesterday.

The biggest midday gainer was the Great Western Financial/July/30, up 1/4 to 1 1/4 in a volume of 293.

NYSE Pressed to Boost Role Of Firms' Outside Directors

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission is urging the New York Stock Exchange to adopt rules requiring companies to submit to greater supervision by independent directors as a condition of listing their securities.

Roderick Hills, the SEC chairman, told a public citizens' forum sponsored by Ralph Nader here yesterday that he considered it "quite probable" the exchange would take such action.

Mr. Hills disclosed his discussions with the Big Board in presenting alternatives to more radical steps to insure the integrity of American business enterprise.

His remarks dealt mainly with questionable foreign payments but he was referring to other management problems as well.

Among other solutions proposed have been broad criminal laws, public participation such as that found in European companies or federal chartering for multinational corporations. This called for each newly listed company to have at least three outside directors and an audit committee of three to five directors not a part of management.

An exchange spokesman said that, since the 1950s, the Big Board has required that new companies have two such directors.

"This question as I see it is whether the efficacy of our system of self-regulation can survive," Mr. Hills declared.

He added that the commission would seek to set rules itself if the nation's stock exchanges did not act to review audit procedures and to remove conflicts of interest or a "lullabye effect" that he said often occurred when, for example, a company's securities lawyer or investment banker served as an "outside" director.

Mr. Hills also said the commission was drafting a bill that would provide stiffer penalties, including jail terms, for those who permit false company records to be kept.

On the question of foreign payments, Mr. Hills said that the federal government must use its economic power to prevent foreign rivals from taking business away from American companies with bribes.

Suez, INA in Wall Street Deal

NEW YORK, April 21 (IHT).—Cie. Financière de Suez and INA Corp. today announced a major change in ownership of one of the leading Wall Street investment banking and brokerage houses, Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

According to the plan, subject to the approval of French governmental authorities and the New York Stock Exchange, INA, which now has a 36-per-cent interest in Eastman Dillon, will increase its ownership to 60 per cent and Suez will acquire a 20-per-cent interest.

The agreement will give Eastman Dillon a strengthened position in financial markets outside the United States through the Suez organization while Suez will obtain similar advantages in the United States.

Eastman Dillon is one of the top 10 investment banking firms in the United States. Gross revenues in 1975 totaled $120 million.

Holdings of Suez include the largest private banking group in France and leading positions in industry, real estate and insurance. It has net consolidated assets in excess of $1.2 billion.

INA is one of the largest insurance organizations in the world, with assets of $4.3 billion and 1975 revenues of $2.38 billion. INA holds a 7-per-cent interest in Suez.

Unilever Group Says Sales Are Beginning to Recover

LONDON, April 21 (AP-DJ).—Unilever Group's sales volumes have started to recover in the early months of 1976, David Orr, chairman of Unilever Ltd., told a news conference today.

The recovery has been evident in most sides of the group's business and in most countries, including the countries of Europe where sales in 1975 had been depressed, he said.

As for Unilever Group's outlook for the "immediate future," Mr. Orr said, "Our starting position is better than last year but I must emphasize that we do live in uncertain times."

Unilever is a group of 500 companies, mainly engaged in producing and marketing a wide variety of household goods including foods, drinks, detergents and toilet preparations.

Other main products include chemicals, paper, plastics, packaging and animal feeds. The group has two parent companies, Unilever Ltd., based in London, and Unilever NV, based in Rotterdam.

Mr. Orr said he expects the group's capital expenditure will continue to increase at a pace at least in line with that of inflation. In 1975 Unilever Group capital expenditure totaled £223.4 million, up from £221.9 million the previous year.

Of 1975 capital outlays, the Common Market countries accounted for 68 per cent, other European countries 7 per cent, North America 9 per cent, Central and South America 3 per cent, Africa 7 per cent and Asia, Australia and New Zealand 6 per cent.

As previously reported, Unilever Group registered a net profit of £142 million on sales of £6.76 billion in 1975.

Mr. Orr said, "1975 was a hard year. It was a year of recession and of continuing inflation. We believe we did well to come out of it with profits only marginally down."

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SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — UBS-DB Corporation

April 22, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 21

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37⅝	AbbtLab .88	17	378	45¾	45⅛	45⅝+	⅜
51⅛	33	ACF In 2.60	10	31	51⅝	51⅛	51¼+	⅛
10¼	8½	AcmeClv .50	7	14	9½	9	9½+	⅛
4½	2¾	AdmDg .04e	7	41	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
12⅜	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		57	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	
5¾	4	Adms Millis	8	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog	16	76	10¼	9⅞	10 +	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Advinv .12e		12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	413	26½	25⅞	26½+	⅝
9¼	4⅝	Aguirre Co	92	4	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
14	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	358	14¼	13⅞	14 +	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	17	187	4½	3⅞	4 —	⅛
82⅝	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	20	45	82⅝	81⅛	82⅝+	1⅜
20⅛	13	AirtnFrt .60	15	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
25½	17⅛	Alrcolnc 1	7	48	25⅞	25½	25½—	⅛
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	4	16	3	3	3	
25¾	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	14	48	24½	23½	24⅛+	¾
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
11⅛	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z30	109	109	109 —	¾
101¾	89	AlaP pf9.44		z	00	93¾	93¾	
17½	11¼	Alaskin .15e	7	2	16½	5¾	16⅛+	⅜
8⅜	5⅝	AlbertoC .6	2		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	7⅝	Albertsn .7	8	8	7⅝	7⅝—		
		AlcoStd .68	6	21	17⅛	16¾	17⅛+	½
28	21⅝	AlconLb .28	20	44	23½	22½	23¼+	⅜
9¼	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	6	53	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	18	38¾	38⅛	38⅝+	⅛
45½	33½	AllgLud pf 3		34	44½	43¼	44	
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	2?1	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	⅛
16⅛	9⅝	AllenGrp .50	13	44	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	⅛
44⅝	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	192	42	40⅞	41⅞+	1⅛
13⅜	10	AlldMnt .60	7	24	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
14	10⅞	AlldProd .60		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
59¼	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	8	10	54	53⅝	54 +	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal .40	8	1029	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
9½	6¾	AllrtAut .56	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6½	AlphaP Ind	11	7	8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅛
52⅛	38½	Alcoa 1.34	31	472	52½	51½	52⅛+	¼
41½	35¾	AmalSug 3a	3	6	38¾	38½	38½+	⅛
56½	47	Amax .75	14	66	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛—	⅜
137⅝	115	Amax pf5.25		6	135	134¼	134¼—	¾
55	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		96	56	55	55⅝+	½
18⅜	11¼	AMBAC .80	8	149	18⅞	18⅛	18½+	⅛
9	6⅞	Amcord .32	8	18	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	16½	Amerce 1.20	7	12	18⅞	18¾	18¾+	⅜
37½	29½	Amrc pf2.60		2	33¾	33¼	33¼+	½
22⅜	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	459	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		77	51¼	50¾	51 +	⅜
21¼	15⅛	AAirFlll .48	9	25	16⅝	16½	16½+	½
12⅝	8⅜	Am Airlin		462	10⅝	10	10¼	
15⅜	11¾	A Baker .80	4	13	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
42½	38½	A Brnds 2.90	8	135	42	41⅞	41⅞—	½
39¾	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	29	189	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛+	¾
12¼	9¾	AmBldM .40	7	9	10⅞	10⅝	10½	
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	209	33⅝	33⅛	33¼—	⅛
23⅞	21	A Can pf1.75		4	22½	22¼	22¼	
3	1⅞	AmCen Mtg		6	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	
28⅝	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	318	26	26	26⅛+	⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
28½	22⅝	ADistTel .64	11	46	23¾	23	23¼	
7⅛	4¾	AmDualVt		9	6¾	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
23¼	20⅝	AmElPw 2	9	428	22¾	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	8	22	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2¼	AmFin Sys		40	3⅛	2⅞	3 +	⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z440	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24¼	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		19	23¾	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		14	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
15⅝	13½	A Gnins .60	6	143	14¾	13¾	14½+	⅜
26¼	22	A Gin pf1.80		22	22¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
17½	15	A Gins pf.90		4	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
18⅛	13	AmHoist .80	5	48	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	21	740	35⅞	34⅝	34½—	¼
37½	29½	AmHosp .34	25	609	37¼	36¼	37 +	¾
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		31	3½	3¼	3⅜	
10½	5⅞	A Medici .12	8	56	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
8⅝	5½	A Medicorp	5	273	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Am Motors	5	528	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
37⅝	32¾	A NatG 2.64	7	106	35⅞	35⅜	35½—	½
12¼	8¼	AmSeat .20e	6	15	9½	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	12	43	13	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
27⅞	16¼	AmStand 1	11	441	27	26⅞	27 +	⅜
76¾	54½	A Std pf4.75		29	75	73¾	74¼+	1¼
8¼	6⅝	AmSteril .30	11	44	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	33	28	27½	27⅝—	¼
58⅞	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	1306	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞+	⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		51	59⅞	59¼	59⅝+	½
48¾	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	⅛
47⅞	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		8	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜—	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		z100	14	14	14 +	⅛
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	13	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
10⅛	5½	AmesD .06e	5	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
24⅜	19⅛	Ametek 1	9	42	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
24⅜	19	AMF In 1.24	12	79	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
19⅞	14⅝	Amfac Inc 1	6	22	18⅛	18	18	
35⅛	26	AMP Inc .41	47	292	35¼	35	35⅛—	⅛
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	

Currency Rates

April 21, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.6360	4.9620	105.84*	57.4850*	30.61y	—	6.8810*	106.19*	44.92*
Brussels (c)	39.04	72.12	15.389	8.3635	4.439*	14.5425	—	15.44	6.5225
Frankfurt	2.5390	4.8793	—	54.36*	2.895x	94.50*	6.58*	100.32*	42.40*
London (z)	1.8453	—	4.6820	8.625	1.617	4.955	72.10	4.6720	11.0825
Milan	879.90	1625.60	—	—	—	327.79	22.54	—	147.14
Paris	4.67	8.62675	184.065*	—	5.31275*	174.100*	11.9760*	184.625*	78.175*
Zurich	2.5232	4.6793	99.73*	54.23*	0.2868*	94.23*	6.43*	—	42.2*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.99175; Escudo: 29.625; Israeli £: 7.67; Peseta: 67.295; Schilling: 18.18; Sw. krona: 4.3980; Yen: 299.35; Belgian financial franc: 40.10; Canada: $:0.98140; Hong Kong $:closed.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 21, 1976

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP). —The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices April 21, 1976

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 20, 1976

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1033	Algoma	$ 26¼	26½	26⅝	+1⅛
100	Asbestos	$ 28¾	28¾	28¾	—¼
9239	Bank Mont	$ 16	15¾	15⅞	
1450	Basic Res	$ 10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
2055	Bombard	260	260	260	
1130	Can Cement	$ 11	11	11	
100	Canron	$ 22	22	22	+ ⅛
1818	Con Bath	$ 37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ½
200	Dom Bridge	$ 34¾	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
1000	Fncl Col	210	205	210	+10
471	MLW-Wrth	$ 14	14	14	
1350	Molson A	$ 17½	17¼	17¼	—⅛
1550	Power Cp	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
523	Price Co	$ 15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
10039	Royal Bank	$ 29¾	29⅜	29⅝	
2575	Roy Trust A	$ 22½	22⅜	22½	

Total sales 604,008 shares.

European Gold Markets

April 21, 1976

London	127.45	127.25	—0.60
Zurich	127.875	127.375	—0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	128.85	127.51	—1.43

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5	3⅝-4	¾-1¼	8-8½
1 M.	4¾-4⅞	3-3¼	⅞-1⅛	9¼-9¾
3 M.	5⅛-5¼	3⅛-3¼	1⅛-1⅜	10⅛-10⅜
6 M.	5⅝-5¾	3⅜-3½	1⅝-2	10½-10⅝
1 Y.	6⅛-6¼	4⅛-4¼	2¾-3	11⅛-11⅜

20. To hear the office news.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Weekly net asset value

on April 20, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $36.12

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $26.35

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

(Continued on next page.)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 21

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
57½		Mes pfA2.80		5	51½	51	51	
56¾		Mes pfB2.80		5	52	51½	51½	+ ½
27		Medusa 1.40	12	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
3⅛		MEI Cp	8	124	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17⅝		Melville .68	12	118	22½	22	22¼	
9⅝		Monasc .55r	4	29	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝		MercStr .80	11	13	61⅞	60½	61⅞	+ 1⅜
55		Merck 1.40	24	286	74	74¼	75¼	
20¼		Meredith .70	6	24	17¼	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
41		MerrLyn .80	9	1215	28	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
6		MesaPet .10	18	182	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	− ⅛
14½		MesP pf1.60		31	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
9¼		Mesabi 1.15e	9	13	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞		MestaM .80	16	13	19¾	18¾	19⅛	+ ¾
12⅞		MGM 1r	7	52	13¼	13	13⅛	− ⅛
15		Metrom .60	11	224	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅛
5½		MetE pf3.90		z200	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
1⅜		MGIC In .10		343	14⅛	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
1⅛		MichGs 1.10	5	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛		MichTube 1	5	9	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
		Microwave	11	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
2½		MidCTl 1.08	9	33	14⅛	14	14⅛	
4¾		MidSUt 1.22	9	581	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
1½		Midland Mtg		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
8¼		MidlRo 1.30	7	37	24⅛	23¾	24	
2¼		MilesLb 1.28	10	22	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝		MiltBrad .44	10	80	17¼	17	17	
4		MinMM 1.45	28	402	64	63¾	63⅞	− ⅛
8¼		MinnPL 1.65	8	19	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
7⅛		MirroAr .96	10	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
8		MissnEq .28	8	27	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
2⅛		MissRiv 1.40	7	385	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅞
7¾		MoPac pf 1		16	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
0½		MoPtCe 1.60	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
9¾		MoPSv .84b	7	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	− ⅛
7½		MobilOl 3.40	7	391	58⅝	58	58⅛	+ ½
3¼		Mobile Hom		40	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
5⅝		Mohasco .50	14	56	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
3		Mohk Data		110	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅞		MohkRub 1	5	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
8		Molycrp .60	12	27	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
6		Monrh 1.20a	4	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4		Monogr .20	7	50	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
8⅛		MonrEq .20	31	66	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6		Monsan 2.60	9	453	94⅛	93⅛	94	+ ⅛
4¾		Mons pf2.75		5	105	105	105	+ ⅛
6⅛		MonDU 2.20	7	3	29	29	29	− ⅛
4		MonPw 1.86	8	8	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝		MontSt 1.67e		23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
7⅜		MONY .76e	11	146	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛		MoorMc .80	5	104	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	+ 1⅛
3⅛		Morgan 1.80	13	320	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛		MorrisKnu 1	6	75	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
2½		MorseEl Pd		14	3	2⅞	3	
0⅛		MorseSh .30	6	78	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
2⅛		MtgeTr Am		46	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜		MorNor .88	12	74	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
1⅛		Motorola .70	37	1508	54⅛	51⅛	54⅛	+ 2⅛
0¾		MtFuel 1.72	11	73	39⅛	39	39⅛	− ⅛
9		MtStTel 1.68	9	37	22	22¼	22⅛	
7		Munford .40	6	12	10	9⅞	10	
5½		Munsng 1.08	10	25	18	18	18	− ⅛
6⅞		MurphC 1.20	8	11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
6⅞		MurpOil .60	6	197	18⅛	18⅛	18	− ⅛
2¾		MurryOh 1	9	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
4¼		MutlOm 1.32		28	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
7½		MyersL .40		13	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
		N						
39½		Nabisco 2.40	11	127	41	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅝
0⅛		NalcoCh .72	21	37	34	33¾	33¾	1
0¾		NarcoSci .60	8	13	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
0¾		NashuaC .60	50	65	16⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
7		NatAirl .50	13	739	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞		N Avia .67e		72	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
0⅞		NatCan .57	6	102	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
1		N Can pf1.50		2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
8¼		N Chem .32	31	87	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
5⅞		NatCity Lin		11	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
8⅞		NatDet 2.72	6	15	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	− ⅛
6⅞		NatDist 1.40	9	290	26	25½	25¾	
7½		NDst pf 4.25		z80	69	69	69	+ ½
		NatFuel 2.06	8	9	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
1⅛		NatGyp 1.05	12	327	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
3⅛		Nat Homes		52	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
6⅞		NatInd .30	4	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞		NtInd pf1.25		6	10⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅛		Nt MedCare	13	81	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛		NMedEn .28	5	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
0⅛		N Pres 1.20a	8	21	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	− ⅛
9		Nat Semicn	33	1363	49½	46½	47⅞	− 1
9⅞		N SvcInd .78	8	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2⅛		N Stand .96	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
4¼		N Starch .88	19	51	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	+ 1⅞
7⅛		NatlStl 2.50	15	32	47	46⅞	46⅞	
4		Nat Tea		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
2⅛		Natoma 1.20	8	183	24⅛	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
3⅞		NCR Cp .72	12	225	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞		Neptune .60	9	21	17	17	17	
7⅛		NevPw 1.60	6	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1⅞		NevP pf2.30		z50	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
6¼		NevP pf1.74		z200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9¼		NEngEl 1.86	8	98	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
2¾		NEnGE 1.32	8	18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞		NEnP pf2.76		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
3¼		N EngT 2.36	11	9	28⅛	28	28	
1		Newhall .40	9	10	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
3		Newmt 1.60	14	161	29⅞	29	29⅛	− ⅛
4		NYSEG 2.40	8	154	27	26¾	27	− ⅛
9		NYSE pf8.75		z190	42⅛	42	42⅛	
2½		NiaMP 1.24	7	110	13¼	13	13⅛	
4		NiM pf 11.75		z40	112	112	112	+ 1
5¼		NiaM pf 10.60		z1000	106	106	106	+ ⅛
4⅛		NiaM pf 4.85		z360	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
5¼		NiaM pf 3.60		z100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
2		NiagShre 1e		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞		NL Ind 1	10	281	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞		NLT Cp .64	8	104	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞		NorfkWn 5	9	44	76⅞	76	76⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛		Norlin 1.25	6	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
2¼		Norris 1.40	8	127	41¼	41	41	+ ⅛
3		NoACoal .98	8	19	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛		NoAmMt 1e	30	42	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
9⅞		NoAPhl 1.28	10	93	29⅞	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
		NoCAir .10e	8	31	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
3-16		NoCeAir wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10		NoestUt 1.02	8	267	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
		NorIGs 2.12	7	48	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛		NoIIG pf1.98		6	24	24	24	− ⅛
6⅛		NIndPS 1.40	8	184	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅞		NorNGs 1.76	7	170	43⅛	43	43	+ ⅛
4⅞		NoStPw 1.94	9	39	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
5½		NSPw pf8.80		z50	101½	101½	101½	+ 1½
		NSPw pf7.84		z10	92	92	92	+ 1½
		NSPw pf3.60		z10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ½
5½		NorTel .60	15	179	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛		Northgate E	26	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅞		Northrp 1.20	7	201	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ 1⅛
3		NwstAirl .45	14	196	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
3¼		NwtBnc 1.70	11	139	52	51⅞	51⅞	
4⅛		NwtEnrgy 2	5	147	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛		NwtEnr cl 2	5	94	30	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
2¼		NwtInd 1.76	4	79	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	− ⅛
4⅞		Nwstind wt		5	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
3		Nwtn pf4.20		4	93⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞		NwtP pf2.50		11	26	25⅞	25⅞	
		NwsMutL 1e	14	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
1⅛		NwtStW 1.20	17	7	33	33	33	− ⅛
5¼		Norton 1.70	9	12	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
9		NorSim .50b	10	4751	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ 2½
2		NortS pf1.60		14	46	44⅛	46	+ 2½
1½		NucorCp .32	8	67	29	28⅞	29	+ 1½
7		NVF 2.45t	7	75	9	8¾	8⅞	
		O						
7¾		Oak Ind .40	24	51	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
2⅛		OakiteP .92	9	7	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
4		OccidPet 1	6	323	15¾	15½	15⅛	
6⅛		OccidPet wt		35	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16¾		OcciP pf3.60		4	50½	50¼	50½	+ ½
3⅞		OcciP pf2.50		57	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
16¼		OcciP pf2.16		1	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
5⅛		OgdenCp 1	4	130	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞		Ogdn pf1.87		2	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+ 1
16⅞		OhioEd 1.66	10	151	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22¾		OhE pf 10.48		z120	109	109	109	+ 1
15½		OhEd pf4.56		z10	49	49	49	− 1
39½		OhEd pf3.90		z200	44	44	44	+ 1
12½		OhP pfA 14		z360	123	122¼	122¼	− ⅛
16		OhPw pf 14		z100	123	123	123	
57⅛		OPwB pf7.60		z100	76½	76	76	
59½		OPwC pf7.60		z80	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	− ⅛
9⅛		OKC Cp .60	5	18	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19		OklaGE 1.44	11	36	19⅞	19½	19½	− ⅛
23¼		OklaNG 1.80	7	54	25⅛	25	25	− ⅛
30½		OlinCp 1.32	8	151	41½	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
26½		Olinkraft 1	11	122	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ 1⅛
9¼		Omark .60	5	37	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9		Oneida .76	7	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞		OranRk 1.28	8	6	14⅛	14	14	− ⅛
10¾		Orange .18b	12	66	14⅞	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
36½		OtisElv 2.20	9	23	43⅞	43½	43⅞	
25⅞		OutMar 1.20	18	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
12⅞		OutletCo .80	6	15	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
19		OvernitT .80	9	11	21⅞	21½	21½	− ⅛
10⅞		OverSh .20b	4	42	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
42		OwensCng 1	15	83	56⅛	55⅞	56	+ 1⅛
51¾		OwenIll 1.88	9	329	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅛
83½		OwnIl pf4.75		4	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
16½		Oxfrdlnd .68	6	14	25	24⅞	24⅞	
		P						
12¾		PacAS 1.20a		22	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
20		PacGas 1.88	8	288	21	20⅞	20⅞	
16¼		PacLtg 1.68	9	83	17¾	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞		PacLumbr 1	18	97	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
25⅞		PacPetrl .80	11	244	31	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
20½		PacPw 1.70	9	138	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	− ⅛
13⅞		PacTT 1.20	8	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛		PaineW .30e	5	221	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12½		PaiW pf1.30		13	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4¾	PalmBc .25	6	87	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Pamida .10e	8	51	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		527	6⅞	6	6	
35⅞	29⅞	PanEP 2.10	7	228	34½	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
15	8	Papreff .66b	9	75	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	12½	Pargasine 1	10	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	5	15	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	21¼	ParHan 1.20	9	3	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
16¼	11¼	ParkPen .40	8	12	13	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
48¼	20⅞	Pasco 27c	9	5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
23⅞	16½	Payls nw .40	9	24	19	18¾	19⅛	
19⅞	14⅞	PeabGa .12e	10	129	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		59	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		14	6⅛	6	7⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	49⅛	Penney 1.28	19	152	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	− ⅞
21⅞	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	97	20¾	20⅞	20½	− ⅛
111½	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z190	110	110	110	+ 1
51½	44	PaPL pf4.40		z30	49¼	49¼	49¼	
56¼	42	Penwl pf2.50		4	50	50	50	
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		2	24½	24½	24½	
30⅛	19⅛	Pennzoil 1.20	9	369	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
90½	76	Pennz pfB 8		30	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ½
38½	25½	Pennz pf1.33		1	36	36	36	+ 1¼
38½	34⅞	PeopleGas 3	7	49	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
76½	69⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	17	101	76¼	75½	75½	− ¼
27½	20⅛	PerkElm .30	23	151	25¾	24	25⅛	+ ¼
28	23⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	7	19	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
15	14	PetInc pf 1		2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
15	13⅛	PetInc pf1.80		2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
16⅛	11	PeterPl .80a	9	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
80	67⅛	PetrieSt 1.60	20	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
26	20	Petrolan .60	7	28	22	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
23⅞	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		23	21	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	35¼	PhelpD 2.20	20	103	45¾	45	45	+ ¼
17⅛	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	124	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
96½	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z330	96¼	96¼	96¼	
89½	78	PhilE pf8.75		z140	89¼	88½	88½	+ ½
80½	69⅞	PhilE pf7.80		z100	79	78¾	78¾	
75½	63½	PhilE pf7.75		z10	75	75	75	
47	39½	PhilE pf4.40		z150	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	13	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
59¼	50⅛	PhilMorr 1	15	349	57⅛	56¼	57¼	− 1¼
7⅞	3¼	Philips Ind		43	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅞
11⅛	6½	Philipind pf		16	11	9⅛	11	+ 1½
58⅞	49⅞	PhilPet 1.60	13	447	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅞
12⅞	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	11	18	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	14¼	Pickwik .24e	9	72	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅞
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	30	16¾	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	Pier 1 Imprt		29	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
44½	35½	Pillsbury 1	13	258	39⅛	38⅞	39	− ⅛
36⅞	27⅞	Pioner 1.20b	11	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	118	14¾	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	7	519	37⅛	36⅛	37	+ ⅛
31⅞	20¾	PizzaHt .03e	16	227	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ 1
4¾	3	Plan Resrch	8	27	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	67	36	4	3⅞	4	+ ½
16½	12⅞	Plessey .86e	7	26	14½	14½	14½	
7⅛	5¼	PNB MR .40	24	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .32	19	1853	37¾	36¾	37	− ⅞
14	9⅞	Ponderosa	24	168	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	17½	PopeTal .70	16	16	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ¾
32½	15⅞	Portec 1b	8	13	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
19¾	16¾	PortGE 1.64	8	92	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z80	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾
65	48¼	Potlch 1.50	13	16	60½	60	60¼	
13⅞	11¼	PotmEl 1.16	11	150	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
58	52⅞	PotEl pf5.46		z100	58	58	58	
50½	35	PPG Ind 2	10	740	52¼	50¾	52	+ 2
15	10⅞	Premier .40	9	4	13	13	13	
18½	15	Premr pf.90		8	17	16⅞	17	
96⅞	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	21	392	90¾	89⅞	90	+ ¼
12⅞	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	22	19	11⅞	11½	11½	− ⅛
47¼	27	Proler 1.40	6	1	44⅞	44½	44½	− ⅛
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	15	PSvCol 1.30	7	176	16⅛	15¾	16	
20⅛	17⅞	PSvEG 1.72	8	162	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ¼
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z140	118	117½	118	+ 1½
89⅞	76	PSEG pf7.80		z50	83⅞	83½	83⅞	− 1⅛
80	68⅞	PSEG pf7.40		z50	77½	77⅛	77½	− 2
58	52	PSEG pf5.28		z100	57¼	57	57¼	+ 1¼
45	38⅛	PSEG pf4.08		z100	44	44	44	+ ¾
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		6	26	25¾	26	
16	14	PSEG pf1.40		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
43¾	38	P SvInd 2.72	12	61	41¼	40¾	41⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	27	PubSvIn wi		8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
43	37	PSInd pf3.50		z60	42½	42½	42½	
21	18⅞	PSvNH 1.88	8	25	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	18⅞	PSvNM 1.36	8	16	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Publckr Ind		15	4⅞	4½	4½	
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Inf		6	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
30½	25⅞	PugSPL 2.36	6	20	30	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
37	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	10	268	35¼	34⅛	35	+ 1
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	35	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Purtn Fash	31	65	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
45½	32⅛	Puroltr 1.04	12	13	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
		Q						
28⅞	22⅛	QuakOat .84	13	174	25½	25	25⅛	− ⅛
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z50	107½	107½	107½	
68⅞	63⅞	QukOat pf 3		7	66¼	65½	65½	
20¾	16⅛	QuakStO .78	11	202	18⅞	18	18⅛	− ¼
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	28	14	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
		R						
52½	46½	RalstonPu 1	17	337	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Ramada Inn	131	257	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
11½	7	Rancoln .40		36	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Rapid Am		29	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
30¼	24⅛	RapAm pf 3		2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
19⅞	15¼	Raymint .56	6	16	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
54⅞	44¼	Raytheon 1	11	195	53⅞	52¾	52¾	− ⅛
68⅞	52	RCA cvpf 4		8	65	63⅞	64⅛	+ ⅛
48	38¼	RCA pf 3.50		z40	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
19¼	14⅞	ReadBat .40	4	67	18	17⅞	18	
5¼	2½	Redman Ind		29	5	4⅞	4⅞	
15½	10	ResceCo .74	11	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
31½	22	Reeves 1.80	9	38	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .66	15	12	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	Reliab St .64	6	27	10⅛	9⅞	10	
27⅞	15	RelianEl 1	18	130	28½	23⅛	28⅛	+ ½
80¼	51½	Relian pf 2		1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ 1¾
57½	34	Relic pf1.60		2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
13¾	5	Relian Grp		54	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17	8⅛	RelGrppfC		28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
24	12	RelGrp pfB		4	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
9⅞	6⅞	Republic Cp	4	12	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	RepFinS .80	8	21	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
40⅞	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	152	36⅞	35½	36⅛	+ 1
13⅞	7⅞	ResrvOil .16	9	268	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
48	33⅞	RevcoDS .40	20	233	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	Rever Copp		112	10⅞	10	10	+ ⅛
79¾	60⅞	Revlon 1.60	17	50	76⅛	75¾	75⅞	+ ½
6½	3⅞	Rexham .24	8	256	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	26½	Rexnrd 1.20	7	52	30¼	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	58⅞	Reynln 3.08	8	672	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
80	67	ReyInpf2.25		2	71	70⅛	70⅛	+ 1⅛
41½	22⅛	ReynMet 1	11	438	39¼	38⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
83	66½	ReyM pf4.50		47	81	80	80½	+ ⅛
16	8¾	RevSec .40a	6	66	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	Richardsn 1	61	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	21½	RichMer.64	13	49	24⅞	24	24¼	
14¾	10½	Richmnd .80	13	76	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
32	19½	RiegelT 1.50	6	11	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	18	RiegelTwi		1	19⅛	19¾	19⅞	+ 1½
24⅛	15	RioGran.60	10	62	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf.80		31	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	RiteAld.24	14	102	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	19⅛	RivianF .96	12	272	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
23½	15⅞	Robshaw.80	10	57	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	− ⅛
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	14	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
12¾	10¼	Robins .28a	9	134	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	7	42	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
112¾	107	RochG pf.11		z50	112	112	112	− ¼
15½	12¼	RochTel .80	10	37	13¾	13	13⅞	+ ⅞
18½	10⅞	Rockowr .64	6	24	17½	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
32	23⅞	Rockwlint 2	10	494	32⅜	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
76	57	RkInt pf4.75		4	79½	79¼	79½	+ 3½
28	20⅞	RkInt pf1.35		3	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
76¾	58	RRROH 1.28	40	63	72	71	70¾	+ 1
8¼	4⅛	Rohr Ind		12	5⅞	5⅝	5½	
27⅞	20⅞	Rollins .30	16	181	24½	24	24¼	+ 1
6	4	Ronson Cp		5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	46	19⅞	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
25	19¼	RorerA .94	10	65	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
28⅞	23	Roserio .40b	8 14	63	28¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
29½	22⅞	Rowan .20	4	5	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
22⅞	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	13	23	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
47⅞	41⅞	RoyID 3.26e	5	97	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	− ⅛
8⅛	4¾	RoyInd .10e	9	199	8⅞	8	8⅛	
9	4⅞	RTE Cp .16	80	17	8¼	8	8	
30⅞	24	Rubbrm .40	20	37	25¼	25½	25⅝	− ¼
24½	16¼	Rucker .20B	5	61	22½	21⅞	26⅞	− ⅜
12¾	9	Ryder Sys	15	663	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
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41¾	35	SabineR .60	1	19	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+ 1¼
5¼	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	11	12	4⅞	4	4	
48⅞	42	SafewyStr 2	7	557	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
15	8	SagaCp .07e	10	40	13⅞	13	13¼	− ⅛
45¾	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	88	42⅞	41⅞	42	+ 1
13⅞	11	StJoLtP 1.12	8	21	12⅛	12	12	
33½	23⅞	StLSaF 2.50	16	23	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	
12	10⅞	StPaulS .96e		32	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	11	302	44⅞	44⅛	44¼	+ ¼
9⅞	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	16	8	8	8	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	115	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	18	386	11⅛	10¼	10½	− ⅛
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	
39⅞	30⅞	SFeInd 1.80	9	318	37⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
29	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	10	389	29	28½	28⅞	− ⅛
14	9⅞	SargtWel .50	8	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	Saul REst		48	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛
9¾	8	SavEIP .50e	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	SavnEA 1.34		5	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sav A Stop	76	47	6⅛	5⅞	6	
11¼	7½	SavOnDr .20	10	29	8⅞	8½	8½	
13¼	6⅞	SavinB Mch		71	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Saxon Ind	11	163	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅞	2	SCA Svc		26	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		75	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
60	47½	SchergPl .68	23	326	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	− ⅛
24	19⅛	SchlitzBr .68	19	31	20	19¾	19⅞	− ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	20	206	78⅞	77⅞	78¼	
18¾	11½	SCM Cp .70	6	137	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	31	15¾	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	ScotLad .36	5	23	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFet 1.08	10	36	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	ScottFor .74	6	78	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	ScottPap .68	17	206	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Scottys .10	22	13	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
18⅞	11⅞	ScovillMfg 1		58	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	29¼	Scovil pf2.50		19	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
7	4¾	ScudDuoVt	13	33	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	7¾	Scudd pf.83e		115	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	14½	Sea Cont .30	3	22	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.40	8	165	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	SeabWA .22r		53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
31⅞	26⅞	Seagram .80	13	30	27½	27⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅞	Seagrave	6	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
19⅛	14	SealdPw .80	9	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	10	489	15⅞	14⅞	15	
79¼	63⅛	Sears 1.60a	23	773	76	74⅞	75¼	− ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Seatrain Lin		838	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	− 1
29⅛	22	SedcoInc .18	7	246	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	SvcCoint .12	4	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	11½	Servomt .66	9	28	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Shakspre .32	15	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
18½	12⅛	Shapell .10	9	91	17⅛	16½	16½	− ⅛
55⅞	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	136	56	54¾	56	+ 1¼
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	43	13⅛	12⅞	13	
19½	15⅞	ShllGl pf1.40		1	17¾	17⅞	17¾	+ ¼
23	18½	ShllGl pf1.35		3	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	33½	SherwW 2.20	19	35	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅛	SierrPac .92	9	19	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	Signal .90b	11	179	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
45¼	34	Signal pf2.20		33	44¾	44¾	44⅞	− ⅛
19¼	15	Signal pf 1		9	19	19	19	− ⅛
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	17	46	40	40	40	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	SimPrec .14	9	15	7⅞	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19¼	Simm .88a	16	63	24⅛	24	24	
23⅛	15½	SimPat .40b	16	152	17	16⅞	16⅞	
20	8¾	Singer .30p		519	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	24½	Singr pf3.50		21	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
28	22	Skaggs .50	13	28	23½	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
71½	66	Skelly 1.60a	9	60	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
12¾	7⅞	Skil Corp	38	9	11	11	11	
22⅞	16⅞	Skyline .24	49	128	20⅞	20	20¼	
15⅞	8⅞	SmithAO .60		56	16	15⅞	15⅛	
38⅞	28⅛	SmithInt .36	8	147	33	32⅞	32¼	− ½
70⅞	58½	Smithkline 2	16	273	70⅞	70	70	− ½
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	7	34	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
20	16	Smucker .80	8	63	16⅞	16	16	
16⅛	11	SolaBas .70	7	27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int	2	12	4⅞	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
10	8⅞	Sony Corp	34	528	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
32⅞	27⅞	SooLin 2.35e	8	22	32⅛	32	32	− ⅛
12⅛	8¼	SOS Con .40	8	73	12⅛	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
18	15⅞	SCarEG 1.52	8	92	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
16¾	14¾	SoJerIn 1.56	9	7	15¾	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	10¼	Soutdwn .60	5	36	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
25¼	22⅞	Sdwn pf1.80		6	22½	22	22	− ⅛
14⅞	10	SoestBk .40b	10	60	10½	10¼	10½	− ⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	10	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
21⅞	18⅞	SoCalE 1.68	6	276	19⅞	19½	19⅝	− ⅛
16¼	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	8	912	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
37½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	14	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	8	56	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛	+ 1⅛
38⅞	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	9	20	36½	36⅛	36¼	
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	241	36½	35⅞	36	− ⅛
62¼	50⅞	Sou Ry 2.12	12	246	60⅛	59¼	60½	+ ½
61½	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		7	60	60	60	+ 2¼
6	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		26	6	6	6	
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	13	35⅛	34½	34½	− ½
26½	21½	Southld .40b	12	115	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	6⅛	SwstFor .20	186	97	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
25¼	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		6	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	11½	SwstPSv .98	9	49	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Spartan .24a	5	10	8⅛	8	8	
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	11	42	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
35	31	Sprry H pf 3		11	34½	34	34½	
50¾	38⅞	SperryR .76	12	553	47⅞	47	47⅛	+ ¼
13⅞	6¾	Sprague El		37	12	11¾	11⅞	− ⅛
15¼	10¼	Spring M .75	19	38	14⅞	14½	14½	− ⅛
29	20¾	SquarD 1.10	17	84	28⅛	28	28	− ⅛
38⅞	30¾	Squibb .90	15	540	32⅞	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
31⅞	24¼	StaleyMfg 1	6	37	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		27	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	32⅞	StBrand 1.14	15	107	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
50¾	46	StdBr pf3.50		z100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	37⅞	StBPaint .40	26	17	46	45⅞	45⅞	− ⅛
35⅞	29⅛	StdOilCal 2	8	1113	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	1432	49⅞	48¾	49⅛	− ⅛
79⅛	61½	StOilOh 1.36	21	41	71⅞	70½	70⅞	− ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	StdPress .40	24	23	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	36	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
16	9¼	Standex .60	7	4	14⅞	14⅛	14½	− ⅛
32½	21	StanWk 1.04	14	127	32¾	32⅞	32⅞	+ ½
9¼	6⅞	Stanray .60		6	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
20¾	16⅞	Starrett 1	7	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
2¼	1⅞	StaMut Inv		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12	10⅞	StaMSe 1.05		49	11¾	11⅞	11¾	+ ⅛
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	10	147	95	93⅞	94¼	+ 1½
21	16⅞	SterDrug .70	13	284	18½	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	32	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
16	12⅞	Sterndnt .40	8	4	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	1	141	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	23¼	StewWa 1.96	10	21	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	8	42	24¾	24¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
62⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	75	57¼	56½	56⅞	
25⅞	15	StoneCon .60	8	33	21¾	21¼	21¼	− ½
21	19½	Stop Shop 1	5	41	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
13½	9	Storge Tech	8	39	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	9	78	24⅞	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	StridRite .80	8	21	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	− ⅛
48½	39⅞	StuWor 1.32	9	26	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	− ⅛
74¼	64	StuWr pfB5		2	69½	69½	69¼	− ⅛
6½	3⅞	Suave Shoe	10	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
20	14⅞	SubProGs 1	7	21	16⅞	16½	16½	− ⅛
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
22	17¼	Sun Chm .40		11	19¾	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	26⅞	SunOil 1.12r	7	43	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
35⅞	31⅛	Sun O pf2.25	2	42	35½	34⅞	34⅞	− ¼
28¼	20⅞	Sunbeam 1	13	66	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
30¼	17	Sundstrd .80	9	229	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	+ 1⅛
13⅞	9⅞	SunshMg .36	15	43	14½	11⅞	11½	+ ⅛
33¼	24⅞	SupVal 1.10	9	71	34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	10	21	158½	153½	158	+ 6
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	7	23	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
40¼	19	Superscpe	10	131	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ¾
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		17	5	4⅞	5	
17¾	10½	Swank .60a	10	128	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Sybron .84	10	5	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Systron Don	12	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
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28½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	11	51	30	28½	29¾	− 1¼
5⅞	1⅞	Talcott Nat		16	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Talley .60	7	47	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		14	11½	11⅛	11½	
19	16	TampEl 1.12	8	109	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
47⅞	26½	Tandy Corp	13	425	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+ ⅞
21¾	13½	Tandycrft	10	230	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20		42	10½	10	10⅛	
46¼	18	Technicare	25	216	40	38⅞	38⅞	− ⅛
7	5	Technicolr	9	23	5⅞	5½	5½	− ⅛
19⅛	9⅞	Technicon	13	148	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
60½	44½	Tektronx .24	18	3	59⅞	59⅞	59⅛	− ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	8	26	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
53¾	22⅞	Teledn 1.45t	8	544	50¾	48⅞	50¼	+ 2¼
85¾	62	Teledyn pf 6		2	83⅛	83	83	− ¾
11¼	5¾	Teleprmpt		262	9⅞	8¾	8⅞	− ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Telex Cp	13	52	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	371	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	103⅞	103	103¾	+ 3¾
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 7	5	198	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		62	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	− ⅛
27⅞	23⅞	Texaco 2	9	1322	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	277	37⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	28⅛	TexETr 1.85	7	67	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	− ⅛
29⅞	27¾	TxET pf2.87		3	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	25¼	TxET pf2.40		120	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	29	TexGsT 1.86	8	46	34	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
36⅞	28	Texsglf 1.20	10	211	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
14¾	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	6	14¼	14½	14¾	
129¾	93⅞	TexInst 1	44	286	119⅞	118¼	118½	− ⅛
8¼	5¾	Texas Intl	8	68	7⅛	6⅞	7	− ⅛
18⅞	13¼	TexOGs .01b	8	95	17	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
20¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	16	1	18¼	18¼	18⅛	
22¼	17⅞	TexUtil 1.32	10	301	19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Texfi Ind		23	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
28½	20⅞	Textron 1.10	11	147	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	26⅞	Textr pf2.08		5	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅛
26	19½	Textr pf1.40		22	24	24	24	+ ⅛
18⅞	12⅞	Thiokol .70	7	359	17⅞	17½	17½	− ⅛
42½	33	ThomBet .76	21	37	36⅞	35¼	36½	+ ⅛
13½	7⅞	Thomin .40b	12	8	11⅞	11½	11½	− ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	ThomJW .50	10	21	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	13	51	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	12⅞	TI Corp 1	21	70	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
36⅞	28⅞	TidwatM .80	7	8	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	− ¼
19⅛	13¾	Tigerint .40	11	78	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
69⅛	59¼	TimeInc 2	17	785	63½	62½	63½	+ 1½
23	16⅛	TimeMir .60	14	72	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
53¾	36⅞	Timkn 2.20a	9	54	47	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅞
13¾	9½	Tish Rlty		35	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	TobinP .15e		14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅞	Todd Shipyd		3	10½	10½	10½	
25¼	22⅞	TolEdis 2.12	7	35	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	7	16	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
8¼	6⅛	TootRol .40b	21	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	19¼	TraneCo .96	9	319	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
35⅞	29⅞	TranUn 1.60	19	25	32	31⅞	31⅞	− ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Trans W Air		258	12⅞	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	8¼	Transam .62	10	254	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
22⅞	20⅞	TranInc 1.92		26	22½	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	Transco .80	6	135	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
11⅞	8	Transcn .45	12	26	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
11¾	6¼	TranOhF .20	7	53	12	11⅞	12	+ ½
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	103	24½	24¼	24⅛	
34¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	334	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	6¾	TRE Corp		9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52a		124	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15½	10⅞	Trianind .90	10	15	13¼	13	13⅛	
12½	6⅛	Triang Pac		75	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
37½	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	5	35	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	16¼	Trinityln wi		2	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ¼
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	18	160	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
36¼	26¾	TRW In 1.20	12	434	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
71⅞	58	TRW pf4.50		8	70⅞	70	70⅞	+ ⅛
83	63¾	TRW pf4.40		2	80	79¾	80	
13⅞	12	TucsonG .96	7	143	12½	12⅛	12⅞	+ ¾
15	10⅞	TwenCen .30	5	128	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	TycoLb .20e	11	63	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
38⅛	20⅞	TylerCp 1	6	54	35¾	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
		U						
29⅞	21½	UAL Inc .60		1620	24⅞	24	24¼	
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	1	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
16⅛	13½	UGI Cp 1.40	7	1	15½	15½	15½	− ⅛
29⅞	27	UGI pf2.75		z100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	UMC Ind 1	11	33	14½	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UMET Tr		13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11¾	7⅞	Unarco .50	6	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
10½	8½	UnBancp .84	9	157	9½	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
100¾	70½	U Camp 2.40	14	61	94¾	94	94⅞	+ ⅞
76¼	60⅞	UnCarb 2.50	12	478	72⅛	71⅞	72	+ ⅞
7⅞	6⅛	Un Commrc		27	7	6⅞	7	
9⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	26	43	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	12½	Un Elec 1.28	8	152	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
66	61	UnEl pf6.40		z40	65	65	65	+ ⅛
39½	33	UnEl pf3.50		z130	36¼	36	36	− ⅛
29	24½	UnEl pf2.72		15	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
6	4½	Un Fidelity	8	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
47¼	40⅞	UnOCal 2.10	7	153	44⅞	43⅞	44¼	
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		38	57¼	57¼	57¼	
87¼	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	263	87½	86⅞	86⅞	+ 1¼
2⅞	1⅞	Uniona Inc		44	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	Uniroyal .50	11	313	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	14	33	10	9⅞	10	
12	6⅞	UnBrnd pfA		5	11½	11⅞	11½	+ ⅛
9	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		39	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10	5¼	U FinCal .20	7	199	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21	14	UGasP 1.32	5	81	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	117	51	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25½	22⅞	U Illum 2.32	6	38	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	9⅛	UnitInd .50	6	1	11½	11½	11½	
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	3	20	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11⅞	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	7	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	14¼	UnitMM .80	p	45	mrg7	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	31	422	27	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅞	UnitRefg .48	4	17	12⅞	11⅞	12	− ⅛
40⅞	32½	USFidG 2.48	16	41	39	38⅞	38⅞	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		10	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	16½	USGyps 1.60	15	111	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
27½	22½	USGy pf1.80		9	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	US Hom .16	29	169	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅛	US Ind .20	32	449	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅞	6⅞	US Leasg .28	7	85	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅞	US RltyInv		4	2	2	2	
34¼	19⅞	US Shoe 1.05	10	279	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ 1½
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	299	81⅞	81⅛	81⅞	+ ⅛
22½	19⅛	US Tobac 1	11	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
63⅞	46⅞	UnTech 2.40	8	661	65⅞	64	65¼	+ 1½
145½	113½	UnTech pf 8		13	145½	145	145	− ⅛
17	14⅛	UniTel 1.12	10	214	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UniTel wi		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .05e	11	14	8	7⅞	8	
q 15¼	12	Univar Cp	7	6	14⅛	14	14	
24½	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	7	52	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅞
13⅞	10	UOP		134	11⅞	11½	11⅞	− ⅛
48½	39⅛	Upjohn .96	18	366	41½	41	41⅞	+ 1½
15⅞	11⅞	USLIFE .32	6	587	13⅞	13	13¼	
11⅞	9⅞	UslifeF .96a		19	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
29¾	24⅛	USM stpf1.20	9	12	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
34¾	27¾	USM pf2.10		21	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
29½	23	USM pf1.50		z1190	29¾	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
57½	46¼	Utahlnt 1a	13	305	57⅞	57	57⅛	− ⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
32½	27⅞	UtahPL 2.40	8	127	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		8	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅞	UV Ind 1b	5	37	28⅞	28	28	− ⅛
		V						
18⅛	13⅞	ValleyInd .80	5	27	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	Varian .20	14	273	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	15½	Veeder .80	35	42	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¼	Vendo Co		20	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	Venice .20	32	6	5¼	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
14¼	12⅞	VestSe 1.31e		11	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
31	20⅞	Vetco Offsh	7	235	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅞	VF Cp 1.08	9	1081	24	23¼	23½	
11⅛	7⅞	Viacom Int	11	121	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	Victor Comp		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	12⅞	VaEPw 1.18	7	617	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
80½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z60	80½	80		
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z30	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z30	74½	74½	74½	− 1
30¼	27½	VaEP pf2.90		6	30	29¾	29¾	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Vornado Inc	7	65	7⅞	6⅞	7	
17⅛	13½	VSI Corp .68	8	10	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	− ⅛
42¼	30¼	VulcMat 2	8	5	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ¼
		W						
48	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z20	45¾	45½	45½	− 1
26¼	18¼	Wachova .76	10	221	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	− ⅛
57⅛	38½	Wach pf2.20		97	57¾	56⅞	57¼	+ ¾
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty		3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
16¼	12⅛	Walgreen 1	10	17	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	73	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
24⅞	18⅞	WallDus .60	10	17	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	WallMu .60a	9	36	18⅞	19½	19½	− ⅛
17⅞	12⅛	WalMart .05	10	55	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	8¼	WardFd .47t	15	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Warnaco .80		20	11		11	
10	6⅛	WrnerCo .50	8	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	WrnCom .60	46	286	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
88	63½	WrnC pf4.25		2	85	85	85	+ 2⅛
38½	30¼	WarnerL .92	17	318	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	− ⅛
30½	16½	Warn S 1.20	16	14	25	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅛
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.38	10	22	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	5	14⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
22½	19⅛	WasWat 1.56	9	20	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅛	Waste Mgnt	9	43	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	25	WalkinJ .32	13	74	28⅛	27⅞	28	− ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	17	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7	4	Wean Unit	5	40	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	Wea pf2.52k		4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
9	5½	Weathrd .40	11	19	8⅛	7¾	8	
7⅛	3⅞	Webb Del E	11	79	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
10¾	6¾	WellMcL . 0	8	45	10	10⅛	10⅛	
23	19⅛	WelsMkt .72	8	14	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
21⅞	15⅞	WellFgo .96	8	249	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅞
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e		64	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
15⅛	10	WescoF .70	8	7	14¾	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	21½	WstctTr 1.80	8	5	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
56	47½	WIPP pf4.50		z140	51	50	51	+ 1
42⅞	35	WstPtPep 2	9	14	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅞
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40	29	154	10	9⅞	9¾	
23⅛	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	7	196	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
15½	11¼	WnNoA .20r	4	38	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	6	Wn Pc Ind	11	38	12¾	12½	12½	− 1⅛
18¼	12½	WnPubl .80b	7	34	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
19⅞	15¾	WUnion 1.40	9	214	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
50	44	WnUn pf4.60		4	49	49	49	+ ⅛
18½	13	WestgEl .97	6	1198	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z10	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	65	43¾	43	43⅞	+ 1¼
24⅞	16⅞	Weybrg 1.28	9	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	37	Weyerhr .80	31	1164	48⅛	48	48⅛	− ⅛
66¾	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		458	64¾	64⅞	64½	
22⅞	18	WheelFr .60	10	49	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ¼
27⅞	16⅞	WheelPit Stl		7	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
48¾	44¼	WhelPit pf 5		z300	47¾	47½	47½	
34¼	24¼	Whirlpol .80	15	87	29⅞	27½	29½	− ¼

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	99	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	− ⅛
36½	34¾	WhitC pfC 3		2	36	36	36	
9⅛	6⅛	White Mot		79	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Whittker	37	676	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Wickes .25r		94	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Wiebdlst .28	7	4	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
29	22½	WilliamsCos 1	5	644	24⅞	24¼	24⅛	− ⅛
7½	5⅞	WilshrO .10e	8	23	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	38¼	WinnDx 1.44	15	77	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	− ⅛
54	50	WinnDix B		6	53¼	52¼	52¾	− ½
9½	5⅛	Winnebgo		99	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
30	24⅞	WiscEl 1.92	11	44	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
104	99	WisE pf8.90		z410	104	102¼	102½	− 1½
19¾	17	WisGs 1.70	9	35	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
28¼	25⅞	WisG pf2.55		4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	16¼	WiscPL 1.52	9	9	17¾	17⅛	17½	− ⅛
18½	16	WiscPS 1.38	9	7	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
29½	20½	Wilco 1.20	10	33	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	+ 1⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .07e	12	17	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
19½	13	Wometco .60	9	55	18¾	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	45	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
19½	13⅞	WoodPet .30	6	18	17½	17¼	17⅞	
27⅛	21¾	Wolwth 1.20	7	249	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	− ⅛
6¾	4	World Airw	7	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
73⅞	64¾	Wrigly 2.40	10	17	67½	67¼	67½	− ¼
9⅞	5⅞	Wurlitzer .20	58	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Wyly Corp		67	5	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
		X						
68⅞	50⅞	XeroxCp 1	16	995	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
11¾	7⅛	Xtr Inc	89	23	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
		Y						
10⅞	6¼	Ytes Ind		6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	YngsDr .15p	5	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		Z						
25⅛	17¾	ZieCorp .80	7	91	19⅞	18¾	18⅞	− ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Zyre Corp	10	431	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
40⅞	29⅞	ZenithRd 1	27	239	37	36⅞	37	+ ¼
14⅞	9⅞	Zurnind .40	11	82	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Neuemission — 22. April 1976

REPUBLIK ÖSTERREICH

DM 100.000.000,—

7¾% Inhaber-Teilschuldverschreibungen von 1976/1986

— Wertpapier-Kenn-Nr. 458740 —

Verkaufskurs: 99¾%

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — HILL SAMUEL & CO. LIMITED

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — SCHOELLER & CO. — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION — AFIN S.P.A. — ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — BACHE HALSEY STUART INC.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA DEL GOTTARDO
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA — BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD. — BANK MEES & HOPE N.V. — BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE WORMS & CIE. — BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. — BERGEN BANK — BERLINER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
CHRISTIANA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A.
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT SUISSE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A. — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD LIMITED — CREDITO ITALIANO
DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — RICHARD DAUS & CO. BANKIERS — DELBRÜCK & CO.
DEN DANSKE BANK AF 1871 AKTIESELSKAB — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
DG BANK DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK — — DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE LIMITED — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.
HAMBROS BANK LIMITED — HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H. — GEORG HAUCK & SOHN
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE — — INTERMOBILIARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED
KREDIETBANK N.V. — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. LIMITED
LAZARD FRÈRES & CIE. — LAZARD FRÈRES & CO. — LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED — MERCK, FINCK & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED — MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL
NESBITT, THOMSON LIMITED — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — ÖSTERREICHISCHE VOLKSBANKEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
ORION BANK LIMITED — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON — PKBANKEN
POSTIPANKKI — PRIVATBANKEN AKTIESELSKAB — REUSCHEL & CO.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED — SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED
SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO. — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH, BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. INCORPORATED
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE — SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A. — SUMITOMO WHITE WELD LIMITED
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UNION BANK OF FINLAND
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — J. VONTOBEL & CO.
M. M. WARBURG — BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. — WESTFALENBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED

LUXFUND

Société Anonyme

Siège social: Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal.

R.C. Luxembourg B-7237

[Mes]sieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE qui se tiendra le 14 mai 1976, à 15 heures, au siège social.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et des Commissaires;
Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1975.
Approbation du compte de répartition.
Décision sur la publication des rapports financiers intérimaires.
Quitus aux Administrateurs et aux Commissaires aux Comptes.
Questions diverses.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

IN BULL MARKETS IT IS A RISK NOT TO BE OWNER OF STOCKS!

Which ones? No doubt, Caribico Growth Fund open-end-shares (founded Sept. 28, 1958) are the right ones. You pay only the real net-asset-value (see International Fund section). Performance and yield is high above average (the annual dividend during the past 11 years: 8.4%). You can convert in cash at any time without delay.

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Please send me free your booklet
"10 Facts about the Caribico Growth Fund."

(name)

(city) HT/76/2

NEW YORK, April 21.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.92	*.67½
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*1.25	*.68
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.37½	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	91-92	81-82
Lead spot, lb	23½-23	24½
Copper elec., lb	70⅛	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.3686	3.50½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.47	4.28½
Gold N.Y., oz	127.55	168.0
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	809.6	747.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)
April 20, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	14.21	14.32	14.02	14.13	14.30
Jul	14.30	14.50	14.12	14.22	13.39
Sep	14.20	14.43	14.09	14.11	14.31
Oct	14.20	14.40	14.00	14.08	14.28
Jan	14.20	14.20	13.95	13.95	14.09
Mar	14.03	14.19	13.80	13.88	14.04
May	14.02	14.13	13.75	13.80	14.01
Jul	14.00	14.09	13.75	13.75	13.95
Sep	14.00	14.05	13.75	13.75	A13.91

Sales: 5,617.

April 21, 1976

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Oct.	176.0	176.0	176.0	B174.8	175.0

Sales: 3.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	85.28	86.28	83.28	83.28S	85.28
July	81.80	82.20	79.15	79.50S	81.15
Sep	78.15	78.30	75.43	75.75S	77.43
Dec	72.75	72.90	70.19	70.25S	72.19
Mar	70.05	70.30	67.54	67.55S	67.54
May	65.94	65.94	65.94	65.95S	67.94
July	67.35	67.35	64.54	64.55S	66.54
Sep	63.24	63.24	63.24	63.25S	65.24

Sales: 2,738.

COOPER 25,000 lbs

Apr	72.40	72.80	72.40	71.70S	73.80
May	72.80	73.60	71.60	71.90S	74.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	73.00	72.30S	74.40
Jul	73.80	74.60	72.70	72.80S	74.80
Sep	74.40	75.40	73.50	73.60S	75.60
Dec	75.30	76.40	74.20	74.50S	76.50
Jan	75.60	65.60	74.80	74.80S	76.70
Mar	75.90	76.90	75.30	75.20S	77.10
May	76.50	77.50	76.00	75.60S	77.50

Sales: estimated 7,678.

Potatoes (50,000 LBS)

May	9.70	10.65	9.70	10.12	10.45
Nov	5.12	5.31	5.11	5.31	5.20
Mar	6.29	6.29	6.16	B6.30	6.14
Apr	6.85	6.85	6.76	B.690	B.672
May	7.84	8.08	7.80	8.08	7.84

Sales: 4,156.

U.S. Commodity Prices

SILVER (5,000 lbs)

April	445.50	446.40	441.00	441.50S	451.00
May	447.00	449.20	441.00	442.40S	452.00
June	451.00	451.00	445.50	445.00S	454.50
July	453.00	454.50	446.00	447.50S	457.00
Sep	457.80	460.00	452.00	453.00S	462.50
Dec	467.70	469.00	461.00	462.10S	471.60
Jan	471.00	471.00	464.00	465.10S	474.70
Mar	477.00	477.50	471.00	471.30S	480.90
May	482.00	482.00	478.00	477.50S	487.10
July	489.50	490.00	483.50	485.70S	493.30

Sales: estimated 10,501.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

May	59.90	60.35	59.90	B59.80	59.60
July	61.75	62.00	61.60	B61.50	61.35
Sep	63.25	63.40	63.10	B63.00	B62.90
Nov	64.25	64.50	64.10	B64.00	B63.90
Jan	65.00	65.10	64.90	64.90	B64.70
Mar	66.20	66.20	66.20	B65.70	B65.70

Sales: 350.

Gold (100 Troy Oz)

Apr	107.90	107.90	107.90	127.10S	128.20
Aug	128.70	129.30	128.60	128.80S	129
Jun	127.90	128.40	127.60	127.80S	128.90
Aug	128.70	129.30	128.60	128.80S	129.90
Oct	130.00	130.30	129.70	129.90S	130.90
Dec	131.30	131.70	130.90	131.00S	132.10
Feb	132.50	132.80	132.10	132.20S	133.30
Apr	133.70	134.20	133.70	133.40S	134.50
Jun	135.10	135.10	135.00	134.60S	135.70
Aug	136.50	136.90	136.30	135.90S	136.90

Sales estimated: 832.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	61.45	61.55	60.97	60.97	61.55
Jul	62.45	62.45	61.70	61.70	62.41
Oct	61.70	61.70	61.30	61.30	61.77
Dec	60.40	60.40	60.00	60.00	60.46
Mar	61.25	61.25	60.80	60.81	61.25
May	61.45	61.50	61.30	B61.30	61.60
Jul	—	—	—	B61.70	62.00

Sales: 2,390.

CHICAGO FUTURES

April 21, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
My	3.48	3.49	3.46½	3.46¾	3.49
Jul	3.57½	3.57½	3.54¾	3.55	3.57½
Sep	3.65	3.65	3.62	3.62½	3.64¾
Dec	3.77	3.77	3.74½	3.74¾	3.78
Mr	3.87	3.87	3.85	3.85	3.87½

CORN (5,000 bu)

My	2.66	2.67	2.65½	2.67	2.66½
Jul	2.70¼	2.71¼	2.70	2.71¼	2.71
Sep	2.67	2.69	2.67	2.68½	2.68¼
Dec	2.66	2.67	2.65¾	2.67	2.67¼
Mr	2.73¾	2.74	2.73	2.74	2.74¾
My	2.78¼	2.78½	2.77½	2.78	2.78¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

My	4.85½	4.87¾	4.84½	4.85¼	4.88
Jul	4.95	4.96	4.93	4.94	4.97
Aug	4.99½	5.00	4.97½	4.97¾	5.01½
Sep	5.03½	5.04	5.01½	5.02	5.04¾
Nov	5.13	5.13	5.10	5.11	5.14¼
Jn	5.19	5.20½	5.17½	5.19½	5.21
Mr	5.28½	5.28½	5.26	5.26¾	5.29½
My	5.36	5.36	5.32¾	5.32¾	5.36½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

My	16.65	16.66	16.47	16.51	16.72
Jul	16.85	16.86	16.65	16.72	16.92
Aug	16.93	16.97	16.78	16.83	17.00

Sep	17.07	17.10	16.90	16.97	17.12
Oct	17.05	17.15	17.03	17.03	17.20
Dec	17.30	17.30	17.15	17.15	17.32
Jn	17.35	17.35	17.18	17.18	17.35
Mr	17.40	17.40	17.30	17.30	17.50
My	17.50	17.50	17.40	17.40	17.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

My	134.50	134.60	133.80	134.50	134.80
Jul	137.70	137.80	136.90	137.70	137.50
Aug	139.00	139.10	138.50	138.90	138.90
Sep	140.50	140.50	139.80	140.50	140.30
Oct	141.80	141.80	140.80	141.80	141.80
Dec	144.00	144.00	143.00	143.80	143.60
Jn	146.00	146.00	144.80	145.50	144.90
Mr	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00
My	149.20	149.20	149.20	149.20	149.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Apr	447.50	448.50	441.50	442.50	452.50
May	447.00	449.00	443.00	443.00	453.00
Jun	450.00	452.00	443.00	445.00	455.00
Aug	454.5	457.50	449.00	450.50	461.00
Oct	459.50	462.50	454.00	456.00	466.00
Dec	465.50	469.00	460.00	461.50	472.00
Feb	472.00	474.50	467.00	467.50	478.00
Apr	478.00	481.50	472.50	474.00	484.80
Jun	485.50	486.00	477.00	479.00	490.50
Aug	493.00	493.00	485.50	486.00	496.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	49.50	49.60	48.40	48.57	49.57
Aug	48.50	48.50	47.35	47.60	48.52
Oct	47.60	47.60	46.50	46.70	47.50
Dec	46.50	46.50	46.10	46.37	46.70
Feb	45.75	45.97	45.60	45.97	46.00
Apr	45.50	45.55	45.50	45.50	—

Sles: June 6820; Aug 4032; Oct 1575; Dec 365; Feb 102; April 2.
Open Interest: April 92; June 13834; Aug 10602; Oct 4091; Dec 2226; Feb 749; April 0.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	52.80	52.87	52.12	52.55	53.20
Jul	51.75	51.85	51.20	51.70	52.20
Aug	48.30	48.50	47.75	48.50	48.65
Oct	43.40	43.60	43.05	43.60	43.50
Dec	42.35	42.90	42.25	42.90	42.95
Feb	41.75	42.05	41.50	42.05	42.40
Apr	40.00	40.15	39.70	b39.90	40.22

Sles: June 2791; July 1396; Aug 663; Oct 258; Dec 117; Feb 18; April 11.
Open Interest: April 24; June 4870; July 3230; Aug 1559; Oct 1088; Dec 730; Feb 208; April 81.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Apr	46.45	46.55	44.15	44.15	46.75
My	43.60	43.60	42.10	42.50	43.55
Jun	45.40	45.40	44.35	44.35	45.45
Sep	52.40	52.45	51.45	51.75	52.40
Nov	51.60	51.60	51.60	51.60	52.40
Dec	56.10	56.10	55.40	55.40	56.80

Sles: April 50; My 114; June 120; Sep 1; Nov 1; Dec 17.
Open Interest: April 80; My 575; June 546; Sep 488; Nov 82; Dec 298.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

My	78.70	78.70	77.32	77.32	79.50
Jul	78.80	78.80	76.77	76.77	79.00
Aug	75.85	75.85	73.85	73.90	75.70
Feb	65.30	65.30	64.00	64.25	66.55

Sles: My 1208; July 2028; Aug 606; Feb 252; March 10.
Open Interest: My 2496; July 3789; Aug 1512; Feb 536; March 53.
b—Bid; —Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	127.70	129.30	127.50	127.70	128.90
Sep	129.30	129.90	129.10	129.10	130.50
Dec	131.50	131.60	130.80	131.10	132.20
Mar	133.50	134.00	132.90	134.00	134.00
Jun	135.20	135.40	135.10	135.10	136.00
Sep	137.50	137.50	137.50	137.50	138.30

Sales: June 754; Sep 115; Dec 126; March 38; June 14; Sep 1.

Market Summaries

April 21, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Benguet B	604,800	2	— ⅛
Norton Sim	516,700	20¾	+ ¾
Westgh El	324,400	15⅝	
Polaroid	303,600	37	— ⅞
Litton Ind	243,500	15⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp	240,600	5⅝	+ ¼
Am Tel&Tel	237,600	57⅛	+ ⅞
East Kodak	216,900	114½	+ ½
Gulf Oil	195,600	25	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	193,900	26½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	188,000	54⅝	+ ⅞
Ga Pacific	186,900	54⅝	+ ⅛
UAL Inc	184,800	24¼	
Nat Semicn	184,600	47⅞	—1
Merrill Lyn	183,700	28	+ ¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume	26.60	23.50
Advances	890	1224
Declines	581	333
Unchanged	418	351
Total issues	1889	1908
New 1976 highs	111	87
New 1976 lows	11	9

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1007.87	1016.85	1000.31	1011.02	+ 7.56
20 Trn	212.26	214.93	210.37	212.89	+ 1.38
15 Utl	87.93	88.80	87.23	87.77	— 0.07
65 Stk	307.35	310.42	304.91	308.40	+ 1.89

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.10	115.15	116.30	+0.51
15 Railroads	45.98	45.17	45.56	+0.17
60 Utilities	46.68	45.92	46.35	+01.9
500 Stocks	104.03	102.30	103.32	+0.45

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.05	54.79	55.00	+0.24
Inddustrials	61.56	61.26	61.49	+0.24
Transportation	39.38	39.05	39.17	+0.08
Utilities	35.97	35.83	35.97	+0.25
Finance	53.46	53.14	53.29	+0.29

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 20	177,460	429,039	1,790
April 19	157,654	350,039	1,898
April 15	125,261	269,297	2,193
April 14	141,974	305,955	2,065
April 13	143,983	317,164	1,878
April 12	150,622	358,669	2,610

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	77,900	28¾	
Contl Tel wt	51,800	15-16	+11-16
Gt Bas Pet	51,200	3	— ⅛
Vernitron	41,500	6½	+ ⅛
PanOcean O	39,000	18¼	
Dataprod	38,000	10½	— ⅜
Instrum Sys	36,200	1⅜	
Kaiser Ind	35,400	11⅜	— ⅛
HoustOil M	33,900	48⅛	— ¾
Champ. Ho	32,300	5¼	— ¼

Approx total stock sales 2,770,000
Stock sales year ago 2,239,285

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.79	103.06	103.47	+0.40

London Commodities

April 21, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	183.75	179.50	179.50-180	182.95-183
Aug	186	180.40	180.50-180.70	184.75-184.90
Oct	183.75	180.05	180.20-180.40	184.65-184.70
Dec	184.75	179.80	180.10-180.40	183.90-183.95
Mar	183.75	179	179 -179.40	183 -183.20
May	183.50	179.25	179 -179.25	182.50-183.25
Aug	181		179 -179.25	182.05-183.05
Lots: 2,399.				
COCOA				
May	1,065	1,010	1,012-1,015	1,057-1,058
Jul	1,065	985	988 -989	1,045-1,046
Sep	1,020	944	945 -948	1,000-1,002
Dec	954	890	896 -896.50	943 -944
Mar	935	874	876.50-877	925 -926
May	890	879	865 -867	915 -917
Jul	885	855	854.50-855	900 -903
Lots: 8,736.				
COFFEE				
May	1,334	1,309	1,314-1,315	1,334-1,336
Jul	1,375	1,305	1,330-1,334	1,350-1,352
Sep	1,368	1,296	1,321-1,322	1,345-1,346
Nov	1,350	1,300	1,310-1,312	1,341-1,345
Jan	1,335	1,285	1,300-1,310	1,332-1,335
Mar	1,328	1,280	1,290-1,297	1,325-1,330
May	1,310	1,300	1,285-1,300	1,322-1,325
Lots: 3,323.				

London Metals Market

April 21, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	862 - 862.50	866 - 867
3 months	887 - 887.50	891 - 892
Cathodes: spot	855 - 856	861 - 862
3 months	879.50- 880.50	886.50- 887
Tin: spot	3,850 -3,855	3,880 -3,882
3 months	3,893 -3,895	3,944 -3,946
Lead: spot	260.50- 261	256 - 256.50
3 months	269.50- 270	265 - 265.50
Zinc: spot	437 - 438	441.25- 441.50
3 months	451.25- 451.50	454.50- 455
Silver: spot	242 - 242.30	247 - 247.50
3 months	248.70- 249	253.90- 254

Paris Commodities

April 21, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	—	—	1,565-1,595	—25
Aug	1,620	1,590	1,590-1,592	—45
Oct	1,625	1,604	1,605-1,607	—47
Nov	1,610	—	1,595-1,605	—25
Jan	1,625	1,620	1,615-1,620	—10
Mar	—	—	1,620-1,625	—11
May	1,630	—	1,620-1,625	—15
Jul	—	—	1,620-1,625	—15
Lots: 157.				
COCOA				
April	—	—	860- 920	—UC
May	934	874	896- 920	—22
Jul	—	—	895- —	+ 5
Sep	909	864	890- 895	+11
Dec	837	792	803- 806	— 4
Mar	805	795	780- 790	—UC
May	—	—	770- —	+10
Lots: 794.				

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103¾	104¾
Ashland 8-87	96½	97½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	105	106
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102¼	103¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94	95
BFCE 9-82	102	103
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Borregaard 8¾-88	96½	97½
British Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-87	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	95	96
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhône 10-88/8	105	106
Cons Food 7½-91	92¾	93¾
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99	100
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	96¾	97¾
Dana 8-87	96	97
Denmark 9-82	104	105½
Denmark 7½-98	88½	89½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103½	104½
Dupont 7½-78	102¾	103¾
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9¾-85	103	104
Ericsson 9¼-85	104¾	105¾
Esso 7½-78	101¾	102¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	101¼	102¼
Eurofima 8½-83	99¾	100¾
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	106	107
Goud 9¾-83	104	105
Haas 8¾-86	102½	103½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103	104
Intl Util 8¼-82	98½	99½
Kimberley 8½-86	103	104
Michelin 9¾-86	101¾	102¾
Michelin 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Modo 9½-83	100	101
Montreal 9¾-81	104	105
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½

Motorola 8-87	97¾	98¾
New Brunsw. 9-83	101¼	102¼
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	92½	93½
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100¼	101¼
Norway 9-80	104¼	105¼
Norway 8½-81	102½	103½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	104	105
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
Owens Corn 9-86	104	105
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	96¾	97¾
Pennwlt 8-87	97	98
Prov. Quebec 9-83	101	102
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Ralston 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Richardson 8¾-85	103	104
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Scanraff 8¾-88	99	100
Scott 8¾-86	103	104
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	101	102
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	98½	99½
Skandin10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	103¼	104¼
St. Ind. 8½-86	103	104
S. Handels 9¾-86	100	101
Sybron 8-87	96	97
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87	91¾	100¾
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7-79	100¼	101¼
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8-87	98	99
Volvo 9½-85	103½	104¼

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	85	87
Beatrice 6¼-91	108	110
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	97	99

BroadHale 4¾-89	78½	80½
Carnation 4-88	81	83
Chevron 5-88	111	113
Chrysler 4¾-88	64	66
Chrysler 5-88	68	70
Cont Tel 5½-88	81	83
Cumm In 6¼-88	88	90
Dart Ind 4¾-88	85½	87½
EastKodak 4½-88	123	125
Econ Lab 4¾-87	82	84
Firestone 5-88	90	92
Ford 6-86	100	102
Ford 5-88	89½	91½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Food 4½-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	82	84
Gould 5-87	89½	91½
Gulf West 5-88	97	99
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79	81
ITT 4¾-87	78½	80½
Komatsu 7¼-90	103½	105½
Matsushita 6¼-90	108½	110½
Mitsui 7¼-90	101	103
McDerm 4¾-87	136	138
Morgan JP 4¼-87	118½	120½
Nabisco 5¼-88	91	93
Owens Ill 4½-87	99½	101½
Penney JC 4½-87	86½	88½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	102	104
R.C.A. 5-88	84½	86½
Revlon 4¾-83	113	115
Revlon 4½-87	102½	104½
Sperry 4¼-88	99	101
Squibb Intl 4½-87	82	84
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
UnCarb 4¾-82	124	126
WarnLam 4¾-87	92	94
WarnLam 4½-88	84½	86½
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.83	91.55	106.73
Previous	100.79	91.51	106.47

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 21

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4¾	AAV Cos .28	5	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅛
7¼	5⅞	AbrdMf .40b	6	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
5	4⅝	Aberden Pet	14	7	5	5	5	
2	1	Acme Haml		15	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Acme Prec	7	2	2	2	2	
8⅝	4⅝	Action .15e	7	32	7¼	6¾	7¼+	¾
5⅝	2	Adam Russl	12	14	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
1⅜	11-16	ADM Indust		1	1	1	1	
12⅝	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	19	3	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
7½	4	A&EPlast P	7	96	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
2	1	Aegis Corp	9	57	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
8¾	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	4	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc	16	18	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
3¼	1½	AffilCap .08f		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
⅜	1-16	Affil Cap wt		5	¼	¼	¼	
10⅝	6¾	Affil Pub .48	6	23	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	After Six .16	6	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
13½	6⅞	AirpxEl .40e	9	4	12¼	12	12¼+	½
16⅝	11¼	Alan Wood		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
6¼	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	3	5	5	5	
9¾	6⅝	Alcolac .15e	7	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Allegny Airl		43	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	AllegA wtO		3	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
2½	1	AllegA wtN		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2	1	AlldArt Ind		65	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
26	18⅛	AlldThr 1.40	7	6	25⅜	25¼	25¼+	¼
2⅝	1	Alpha Ind		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅞	3⅜	Altamil .10e	6	56	5⅞	5¼	5¼+	⅛
2	11-16	Altec Corp	14	55	1½	1¼	1⅜	
11⅞	8½	AlterFds .50	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
48½	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z500	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7⅞	AMAX wt		8	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
¾	⅛	AHessLL wt		66	⅛	1-16	1-16—1-16	
4¾	2½	Am Agrncs		2	3	3	3 —	⅛
8½	6	AmBltrt .50	7	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅜
10⅝	8	AmBusP .26	12	1	9	9	9	
⅜	⅛	ACenMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
11¼	8⅞	A GarPd .34	6	14	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
6⅝	4½	Amint Pict	4	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
4⅝	3⅜	A Israel .11r	5	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
16⅛	11⅞	AMaizeA .40	4	17	12¾	12⅝	12¾+	⅛
15⅞	11⅞	AMaizeB .40	4	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾+	⅛
51⅝	36	Am Mf 2.70e	5	4	46	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅞	AmMot Inns		2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
34	30	AmPetrof 2	7	15	33¼	33	33 +	⅛
9	4⅝	A Precs .20a	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	A SafEq .11t	8	2	6½	6½	6½	
15	10⅝	AmSci Eng	19	20	12	11¾	12	
4¼	2⅝	AmTech Ind	400	2	4	4	4	
17⅞	7⅝	AMIC Cp	13	56	18¼	17¾	17¾+	¼
2⅞	2⅛	Anglo C .12e	8	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
7¼	3½	Anken .12	12	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
9	4⅝	Anthony .19t	8	41	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
3¼	1½	Appld Data	14	18	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
23½	17⅝	Aquit Ca .30	18	4	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Ariz CL .10e	33	41	6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
6	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
18½	11⅞	ArminCp .12	5	58	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Arrow Elect	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5½	4	Arundel		5	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
12⅞	7¼	Arwood .40a	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
12	7⅝	Asamera .25	8	29	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
11¼	9	AshlOC .20a	8	6	9½	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
12¾	8⅝	Aspro .50a	6	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc	56	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	¼
3¾	1⅞	Atl Richf wt		77	1½	1¼	1½+	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Atlas CM B	14	131	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		120	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
16½	12⅝	Augatinc .15	17	11	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Austral Oil	13	25	13⅜	13	13 —	⅛
11⅛	7	Auto Train	16	23	11	10½	11 +	⅛
5	2¼	Auto Bldg		6	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
9½	2⅝	Autmat Rad	75	49	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	AutmSvc .30	6	20	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
43⅝	37	AutoSw .88	15	7	44	44	44 +	⅛
4	2	AVEMC .07	7	83	3⅞	3½	3½—	⅛
25⅝	21	Avondal 1.20	10	9	22½	22¼	22½+	½
9⅞	4⅝	AVX Corp	11	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅝	3¼	Aydin Cp	11	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
		B - C						
10	6	BadgrMt .50	11	11	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
6⅛	4	BakerM .15t	10	10	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
13	9½	BaldorEl .20	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6¼	5	BaldwS .32a		1	6	6	6	
16½	12⅞	BanFd 1.12e		3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
1⅛	⅜	BangPun wt		10	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
11⅛	6¼	BanstrCft Li	13	21	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Banner .06	6	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3	1⅜	Barclay .04	13	10	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Barnes Eng		2	4	4	4	
9	6⅞	Barnwel Ind	32	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9¾	4½	BarryR .03r	8	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
10	5⅞	BarryWr .40	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
4¼	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	2	Bartons Cdy		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Baruch Fost	23	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4	2	Bell Ind .08	9	173	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
6	3⅝	Benrus Crp	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾—	⅛
6	2⅝	Berg Ent		4	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
17⅞	6⅛	Berg Bruns	22	85	17	16¼	16⅝—	⅜
29⅞	13	Brg B pf1.15		8	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
5	4	Berlea Corp	7	14	4⅜	4½	4½—	⅛
6¾	3¾	BervenC .12		22	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BethCp .20e	9	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅝	1⅞	Beverly Ent	28	23	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Bic Pen .36	11	22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
9¾	5⅝	BigDad .20e	8	12	8⅛	8	8	
15⅞	11¼	BinnySm .72	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4¼	2⅝	Blount .10e	7	17	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	6	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9¼	5¼	Bodin Ap .40	6	7	7½	7½	7½	
9⅞	6½	BoltBer .20		4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅝	9½	Bowne .24	8	6	13½	13¼	13¼	
22¾	15	BowVall .10	109	160	23½	22½	22⅝+	½
17⅝	12⅝	BradRa .15e	6	15	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
14⅝	7¾	BradfdC .20	11	77	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Branch .20	10	10	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛
13⅜	7½	BranifAr wt		7	10¾	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
13	11	Brascan A 1	3	27	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
22	15	BraunEn .60	11	9	20	19½	20 +	½
18⅞	15⅝	BrewerC .80	11	15	17½	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
7½	6⅞	BATob r.21e	6	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
4⅞	2⅞	BroDart Ind	6	17	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
14⅞	9	BrooksP .28	5	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
4⅞	2¼	BrownCo wt		8	4	4	4 +	⅛
15	11⅞	BrnF A .52b	8	2	13	13	13 —	⅛
15¼	12	BrnF B .52b	8	50	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
5	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3	2⅛	Buehler Cp	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅞	6⅞	Buell Ind .40	5	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
5	3	Bulldex Inc	7	1	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
16½	12⅞	Bundy 1.08	9	4	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Burgess Ind	8	14	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
12	9½	Burnsint .60	8	38	9⅞	9½	9½—	⅛
15⅞	8	Butlerint .50	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
30⅜	18⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	64	22½	22	22⅜+	⅛
9	5½	Cablcom Gn	6	2	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
16¾	12⅛	Caldor .25	10	31	16⅝	16¼	16¼+	⅛
6¾	3⅝	Calcomp		23	5⅜	5	5⅛+	⅛
15	10¼	Cal PrtCm 1	10	43	14	13½	13½—	⅛
8¼	7	Camco Inc	7	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
14	10⅝	Campln .40b	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
3 11-16	2⅜	CdnExp GO	11	4	3½	3⅜	3½—1-16	
6½	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	16	3	5½	5⅜	5½+	⅛
5¼	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	CdnOcc .50e	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	¼
3¼	1	Capehart Cp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	2⅛	CapitlFd .16		29	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
23½	17⅛	Carbon .80a	5	47	22	21⅝	22	
8⅝	5¼	Caressa .30	7	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
75	64	Carnat 1.40	14	62	69	68⅛	69 —	¼
57	53	CaroPL pf 5		z20	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛+	⅛
½	⅛	Carr wt		7	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
5⅞	2	Carrols Dev		76	4⅝	4⅛	4½+	¼
16½	13½	CasFd 1.20a		4	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
2¼	1½	Castleton In	8	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12½	9½	Cavitro .10a	9	16	10	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	11	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	¼
5⅞	4⅛	CentSec .35e		8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
8⅛	4	Cenvill Com		2	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
20⅝	18⅞	CerM pf2.25		81	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Certified Cp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅜	⅜	Certron Cp		20	15-16	⅞	15-16	
2⅛	1¼	Cetec Corp	13	9	2	2	2 —	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	ChadMill .40	10	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Champ Hom		226	5½	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Chartr Med	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6¾	CHB Food	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7	4⅞	CHC Cp .30t	3	4	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Chem Exp	7	28	3¾	3	3⅛+	¼
10½	8½	Chiefin Dev	30	12	9⅞	9⅜	9¾—	⅛
17⅞	11⅝	Child World	9	11	15¾	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
3	1¼	Christian Co	15	21	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
7⅝	5¼	Circle K .32	6	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅞	7¼	CityGaFl .60	5	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
17½	8⅞	CK Pet .10e cmm	mt8	.8	[illegible]			
17½	8⅞	CK Pet .10e cmm	mt8	.8	[illegible]			
3¼	1⅞	ClarkC .10e	12	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14¼	8	Clark Gr .30	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	Clarkson .16	6	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
10¾	7⅛	Clausing .64	4	3	9¾	9⅛	9¾+	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Clopay .12e	363	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	5	81	4		4 +	⅛
1	¼	CMI Inv wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16	
33½	22⅞	Coachm .20e	12	206	33¼	32	32⅞+	1
3⅝	2	Cohulnc .12t	13	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12⅞	8½	ColeNat .40	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
19½	12⅜	Coleman .92	15	29	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Colon Coml		20	4⅛	4	4	
6⅛	3⅝	ColwellC .28	9	10	5	5	5	
18⅞	13	CombE .05r	10	22	16¾	16¼	16¼	
40	33¼	Cominco 3e	10	10	39	38¼	39 +	1⅛

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3¼	2¼	Com Grp .14	4	6	2⅝	2½	2½	
13⅞	10⅛	ComAll .30a	8	21	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
17	11⅞	ComMtl .60b	6	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
6¾	3⅝	Comdor BM		24	7⅝	6¾	7⅛+	½
10⅞	6⅞	CoPsycC .20	7	22	9	9	9 +	¼
20	16⅛	ComPS 1.62	8	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅛
4⅞	2	Compac Cp		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6½	4	Compo Ind		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	CompuDyn	9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	11-16	Comput Inst		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅝	Comput Inv	67	8	2	2	2	
13½	6⅝	Conchem .40	19	1	12	12	12	
16⅝	4⅝	Concrd Fab	3	12	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Condec Crp	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	6½	Con Oil Gas	11	119	11	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	7⅞	Cons Ref .60	12	2	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
9	3½	Consyne Cp	14	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1½	⅛	Cont Mater	56	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
9-16	¼	Cont Tel wt		15	5-16	5-16	5-16+1-16	
8⅞	5⅞	Cook El .40	9	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
20⅜	14½	Cook Ind .40	8	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
5⅛	2⅞	Cooper Jar		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	Cordon Intl	12	33	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
12½	9	Core Labs	8	18	12	11⅝	11⅞	
24¾	19¼	CorrBlk 1.20	9	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼+	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Cott Corp	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11-16	3-16	Cousins wt		12	3-16	3-16	3-16—1-16	
19	13	CoxCbl. Com	21	150	17	17	17	
15⅞	8¼	Craig .05e	6	42	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	GramrE .13t	400	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Crest Foam		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¾	12	Crompton		16	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
36½	30⅞	Cross AT .92	13	26	34¼	34	34 +	⅛
25	15⅛	CwnCPt .60r	2	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6¼	CRS Des .12	6	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
7⅛	5¼	CrutcR .55e	8	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9¾	7⅝	CrystlO .40a		5	8	8	8 —	⅛
9¾	6¼	CSE Cp .40	8	26	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Cubic Cp .22	10	29	12⅜	12½	12⅜+	⅛
4	1½	Curtis Math	19	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
		D						
6¼	3⅝	Damson Oil	18	13	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
20	12⅝	Danielin .14	7	16	16⅝	16⅛	16½+	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	Dataprod	18	278	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
7¼	5⅞	DayMin .10e		18	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝+	⅛
15-16	¾	DCL Inc	5	2	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
14½	9⅛	Del Labs .28	7	7	12½	12¼	12½	
1⅛	7-16	DeltaCp Am		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
9	6⅝	Delta Fd .54	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅞	7	Den Tel Ez	11	47	10⅛	10	10⅛+	¼
2⅞	1⅛	DeRose Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Designcr Jw		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8½	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	9	5	7⅞	7	7⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Diebold VC		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	16	5⅜	5	5⅜+	¼
20	16⅛	DillardSt .40	7	1	18½	18½	18½+	⅛
[illegible]	10-16	Diodes Inc		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
16	11⅛	Diversey .56	6	10	13⅛	13	13	
10½	6¾	Dixilyn .30e	4	47	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
37⅝	32	Dome Petrl	12	214	36⅞	35⅝	36⅞+	1⅛
16⅞	9⅜	DowneyS .40	6	28	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
16¼	16	DrexUtl 1.20		1	17	17	17	
11	6¼	Driver Harr		6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
14	10¼	DrgFair .40	6	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
1 13-16	5-16	Dunlop .06e	8	6	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅝+1-16	
9⅝	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	0	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2½	Dynictn .06e	11	36	5⅞	5	5 —	⅛
9½	3⅝	DynAmer	8	55	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅞	Dynell .14t	29	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	
		E						
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
9¼	6⅝	ErlScheib .40	12	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅝	EarthRes 1	6	32	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅛
34⅞	30⅛	EasonO .10r	18	19	34½	34	34½+	⅛
10¼	6	Ecodyne	11	156	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	½
35⅞	28½	Edgiton .50r	6	15	29⅝	28¾	29⅝+	⅞
4⅛	2¾	Edmos Cp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Edo Corp	8	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
20⅞	9⅛	Edwrds .40a	5	8	17½	17¼	17¼	
9½	4⅝	EnmhPh .10	5	35	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	10	29	8⅛	7⅝	8	
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	10	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
13⅞	9½	Electrog .80	7	17	18⅝	11¼	18⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assist	6	11	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
16⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
18⅞	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	16	30	19⅜	17¾	17⅞+	⅞
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .10e	11	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
8⅛	6⅝	ErnstEC .48	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4	EsqRad .30e	5	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8⅞	6⅞	EssexCh .24	6	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¾	7¾	EvanAr .10r	7	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼+	⅛
		F						
7⅞	4	Fab Ind	5	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	Fabien .40	47	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	10	FabricCtr .12	8	188	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		25	4	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	FairmC .14e	14	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
42	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	31	41	40⅛	40⅝	
8⅞	4⅞	FamDolr .16	9	11	7	6⅞	7	
2⅝	1¼	Fash Fabric		2	2	2	2	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
5⅛	2	FDI Inc .01e		55	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
13⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Fed Resrces		34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	5	Felsway .32	6	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		36	3	3	3 +	⅛
5⅞	3¼	Fidelco Gth		26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
5½	2⅝	Film Cp Am		16	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85t	8	28	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	8	1	7	7	7	
2½	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		3	1	1	1	
8⅞	5⅞	FstSLSh .12		6	8¾	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
17	9¾	FischrP .46t	7	4	14⅛	14¼	14¼+	⅛
6⅝	3½	Flagstaff	6	5	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	
20½	15⅝	Flight Safty	9	18	18	18	18	
1⅜	11-16	Flock Ind		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	FlaRck .10a	58	2	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
36	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
35⅝	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	11	14	33	32⅞	33 +	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Fly Dia Oil	6	63	18⅞	18¼	18½+	½
9⅝	7¼	FooteM .25e	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32	28	Foote pf2.30		1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	
91⅝	72⅝	FordCan 5a	7	z100	90⅝	90½	90½	
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	10	8	11⅞	10⅞	11 —	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Franklin Rl		120	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	6⅞	FrankNu .32	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
21⅝	17½	Fresnillo .40	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
5½	3½	Friedm .24b	4	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	7	5	9⅝	9	9	
17⅝	10⅝	Frigitronic	27	16	16⅝	14⅝	16⅝+	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Frischs .30b	9	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
8	5⅝	Frontier Air	7	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	FrontAir wt		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
		G						
11⅛	5⅝	Gabriel .30	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	4	Galaxy Cpt	10	4	5	4⅞	5 —	⅛
10½	7	Garan .44a	7	23	10	9⅝	10	
3⅝	2¼	Garcia Corp		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5⅞	3⅝	Garland Cp		3	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Gaylord .05e	7	48	5	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Gaynor Staf		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅞	25⅝	Gearhart .48	8	51	36⅝	36¼	36⅝+	½
1⅝	¾	Gen Butldrs		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17	10¼	Gen Ed Svc	8	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
4¼	1½	G Housewar	7	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Gen Resrch	5	2	3⅛	3	3	
1⅝	¾	Gen Resrcs		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Genge Inc	9	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Geon Ind		24	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅝	14¼	GiantFd .80	5	24	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	98	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
10¾	2⅜	Gladding Cp		154	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	44	2	4	4	4	
33	28⅝	Glatfltr 1.52	6	7	33⅝	33¼	33⅝+	¾
5⅛	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	49	6	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
13½	6⅝	GlenDis .23t	9	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
15½	10⅞	Globelnd .50	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
15	9⅝	Glosser .30	6	3	13½	13¼	13½	
14½	8¼	Gloucstr En	5	27	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
7	3⅝	Glover .10e	15	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
5	3⅝	Gidblatt .24	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
15⅝	10⅞	Golden Cycl	116	7	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
11	4⅝	GoldnW .16e	10	29	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
1⅝	¾	Goldfield Cp	47	32	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	81	1	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
7¼	2⅝	Goodrich wt		51	6½	6¼	6½	
14⅝	15	GormR .90b	7	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	¼
1⅝	¼	Gouldinc wt		187	⅜	¼	¼—	⅛
4⅛	3	GouldIT .42e		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	6½	GrandAu .20	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅝	GrandCh .30	6	12	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
5⅝	2¼	Gt Am Ind	4	26	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		65	3½	3⅜	3½	
37⅞	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .24	17	51	33⅝	32½	32⅞+	⅛
4⅝	4	GtScots .10r	20	12	4⅝	4⅝	4½+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	8	31	4⅝	4⅝	4½+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	GreerHy .12	5	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Greyhd C	30	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	GRI Cp .40	25	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17	13½	Griesd 1.16a	5	17	17	17	17 +	⅛
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	7	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	GSC En .42c	18	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	⅜	GTI Corp		16	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
7⅝	4¾	GuardCh .40	28	14	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	¼
34	27	GlfOilCan 1	10	6	34	33⅝	34 +	¾

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
8¾	4½	GulfRep Fn	5	1	8¼	8¼
7⅝	3¼	Glfstrm LD		11	5⅛	5⅛
		H				
1⅝	¾	Halco Prod		1	1⅛	[illegible]
10¼	6⅝	HallsMot .46	6	2	9⅝	[illegible]
5⅞	3⅝	HampO .15e	4	1	4⅞	[illegible]
8¾	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	8	24	8⅛	[illegible]
14¼	10¼	Hanovr Petr	28	86	14⅞	[illegible]
12¾	8¼	HanvrSh .60	5	2	11	[illegible]
4	2¾	HanvrSq Rlt		8	3¼	[illegible]
21⅝	17	Harland .32	11	13	18⅝	[illegible]
27	14¼	Harmn .30b	7	27	23⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	13	42	15⅛	[illegible]
7¼	¾	Harvey Grp		2	15-16	[illegible]
8¾	3½	Hasbro Ind	9	20	7⅛	[illegible]
8⅞	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	1	7⅞	[illegible]
6⅝	5⅝	Health Chm	8	3	5⅞	[illegible]
5⅞	3⅝	HealthM .30	6	1	5⅝	[illegible]
8¼	7⅞	Helnick .05e	9	6	7⅝	[illegible]
2¼	1	Helfmn Mfg		38	1⅝	[illegible]
15½	8¼	Her Mal .48	6	1	13⅝	[illegible]
8¼	5⅞	HiShear .27e	18	1	6⅝	[illegible]
6⅛	3⅝	Highind Cap		3	6⅝	[illegible]
6⅝	2⅞	Hillhavn .32	7	5	5⅞	[illegible]
13⅝	8⅝	HiptrnfC	10	10	8⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	19	2⅝	[illegible]
34⅝	26⅝	HomeOA .30	10	1	31⅝	[illegible]
20	16¾	HormelG 1	6	3	17⅝	[illegible]
7⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		65	5⅞	[illegible]
8¼	5⅝	HospM .56e	6	2	7⅝	[illegible]
5-16	5-32	HospMtg wt		8	5-32	[illegible]
8⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	67	8	8⅝	[illegible]
13⅞	11⅝	Hotelin 1.40	10	1	10⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅝	HousRon .30	8	5	6⅛	[illegible]
7⅝	5	House Vi .32	8	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
50½	32⅞	HouOilM .80	23	168	48⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	3⅝	Howell .05e	4	10	6⅝	[illegible]
37¼	27½	HubellA 1.40	10	1	33	[illegible]
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	1	36⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	10	3	4⅝	[illegible]
41⅝	33¼	HudB O 1.40	10	5	37⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	Hudson Gen		2	3⅛	[illegible]
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		8	9⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	2	2⅝	[illegible]
23⅝	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	6	22⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	25	45	4⅝	[illegible]
		I - J - K				
9¼	7	ICB Cp .20e	12	6	8¼	[illegible]
10¼	6¼	ICM R 1.15e	13	2	6⅞	[illegible]
3¼	6⅝	ImpCh .22e	9	3	7⅝	[illegible]
2⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		1	2⅛	[illegible]
25⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	12	112	23⅝	[illegible]
3⅞	2⅝	Inarco		30	3⅝	[illegible]
20⅞	9	Incoterm A	14	16	19⅝	[illegible]
2¼	1⅛	IndianHd wt		5	2	[illegible]
2⅞	1⅝	Inflight Svc	5	8	1⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		11	2⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	10-16	Instrum Sys		257	1⅝	[illegible]
34	8	InsSy pf.25e		5	12⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	7	1	2⅝	[illegible]
5	2⅛	Intrmedco	6	14	4⅝	[illegible]
12⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	8	25	11⅝	[illegible]
2	1⅛	Intl Banknot	7	92	1⅝	[illegible]
23	18	Int Cour .24	14	15	19	[illegible]
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc	30	4	2⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	10	2⅛	[illegible]
11⅝	8	IntGenin .70	5	5	10	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins		26	2⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	17	35	7⅛	[illegible]
4⅛	1⅝	Int Stretch		1	3	[illegible]
36	26⅛	IntSyCon .25	6	11	27⅝	[illegible]
7½	¾	Interphoto		5	1	[illegible]
14½	5	Interway Cp		14	9	[illegible]
2½	1	Investm Fla		2	2⅛	[illegible]
14⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	7	13⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	9	3⅛	[illegible]
3⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr		1	4	[illegible]
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	15	14	16⅝	[illegible]
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	4	7⅝	[illegible]
8⅛	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	6	4	5⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	3⅝	ISC Finl .30	16	2	3⅝	[illegible]
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	25	4	1	[illegible]
7⅞	8½	Jaclyn .36a	5	5	9	[illegible]
8⅝	4½	Jamswy .12f	6	7	7⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	8	10⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	16	25	5	[illegible]
20⅝	15⅝	John Pd .30	14	4	16	[illegible]
4⅞	3⅝	Juniper Pet	4	40	3⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	2⅝	Jupiter Ind		19	4⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	3⅝	K Tel In .15e	14	5	7⅝	[illegible]
13⅝	8	Kaisrind .26	5	299	11⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		16	7⅝	[illegible]
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		z30	48½	[illegible]
7⅝	7¼	KapokT .20t	12	7	7⅝	[illegible]
6⅝	3⅝	KenwinS .24	6	3	6¼	[illegible]
7⅝	4⅝	Ketchm .10r	5	5	6⅛	[illegible]
28⅝	12⅝	Kewnee .60	9	92	25	[illegible]
3⅝	⅝	Kidde wt wi		8	3⅝	[illegible]
2	1½	Kin Ark Crp	10	3	1⅝	[illegible]
11	7⅝	KingRd .15e	13	28	9⅝	[illegible]
41⅝	19⅝	Kirbyln .22c	5	44	20⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	1⅞	Kit Mfg		1	4	[illegible]
10⅝	4¼	Kleinerts		14	10⅝	[illegible]
18½	10½	KnickT .05e	8	67	19⅝	[illegible]
26⅝	18⅝	Kollmor .50	14	41	25⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	9½	KuhnStr .15	7	1	13⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅝	LBrge .06	5	12	3⅝	[illegible]
11⅝	7	LfyRd .26	10	34	10⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	Lke Shore	4	3	2⅝	[illegible]
6	3⅝	LMor .20	15	10	6⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	5⅝	L QuintM	7	8	8⅝	[illegible]
2⅞	1⅛	LTour Bck	26	2	2⅝	[illegible]
4½	3⅝	Lneco .08e	5	3	4	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	LeRon .28	6	23	7⅝	[illegible]
17⅝	15⅝	LeeEntr .44	10	16	15⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	Lee Ntl		3	2	[illegible]
3⅝	3¼	Lee Phrm		1	3⅝	[illegible]
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	7	16	3⅝	[illegible]
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		1	2⅝	[illegible]
9	6⅞	Levitrin .20	6	8	7⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	19	6⅝	[illegible]
10	5⅝	Liberty Fb	9	37	9	[illegible]
7¼	4	Lightolr .08e	8	1	5⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	4	Lilli Ann .22	8	3	6⅝	[illegible]
3¼	1½	LilyLynn A	6	7	2⅝	[illegible]
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		4	9	[illegible]
3	1⅝	LodgeS .08e	6	1	2⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	16½	Lohrm .80	8	6	17⅝	[illegible]
8⅞	4⅝	LoewThe wt		83	8	[illegible]
3	1⅝	Logistic .08e		2	2⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		10	2	[illegible]
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		17	3⅝	[illegible]
		M - N				
1¼	⅝	Mcrod Ind		1	1⅛	[illegible]
9½	6⅞	Mngood .60	13	7	8⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	4	MnsfT .07r	75	9	4⅝	[illegible]
2	1 3-16	Mrinduq B	64	26	1 5-16	[illegible]
24½	18	MrkCtl .20	6	64	22⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	5⅝	Mrlene Ind	5	32	8⅝	[illegible]
6	3⅝	Mrshll Fd		1	5⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅝	Mrshl Ind	6	1	6⅝	[illegible]
32⅝	21	MrtPr .50e	7	65	24⅝	[illegible]
10½	6⅝	Msind .20e	9	18	9⅝	[illegible]
37⅝	23⅝	Msnelin .30	6	14	31⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	4	MstBro .12	7	16	7⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .21t	23	106	4⅝	[illegible]
19	13⅝	McDonh .70	5	3	17⅝	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .50	6	5	9⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅛	McKeon Cn		1	2⅛	[illegible]
2⅝	1⅝	MDC Corp	8	3	2⅝	[illegible]
13½	10⅝	Mens FW 1	6	1	12⅝	[illegible]
8	5⅝	Medist .40b	6	7	6⅝	[illegible]
2¼	15-16	Medin Grp		5	1⅝	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅛	Medco Jwly	7	2	3⅝	[illegible]
8⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	7	2	7⅝	[illegible]
19½	14¼	MediGn .34	9	3	17¼	[illegible]
17	7⅝	Megolnt .16	6	34	13⅝	[illegible]
16⅝	11½	Mem Co .80	6	18	14⅝	[illegible]
2½	1⅝	Metrocre		1	1⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	1¼	Mich Genl	6	3	3	[illegible]
18⅝	13⅝	MichSug 1	3	108	18⅝	[illegible]
11¼	5½	Mickibry .16	6	16	8⅝	[illegible]
8	3½	Midld Co .10		1	6⅝	[illegible]
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	2	13½	[illegible]
20⅝	15	Milgo Elect	8	28	16⅝	[illegible]
51	29¼	MillerWo .40	12	26	49⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	12⅝	Mil Roy .20e	13	44	18⅝	[illegible]
31½	17⅝	MoPc 1.20	9	41	31⅝	[illegible]
24⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	5	37	22⅝	[illegible]
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	7	32	5⅝	[illegible]
14½	6⅛	Molycrp wt		19	13⅝	[illegible]
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	1	10⅝	[illegible]
5	3⅝	MtgGth .42e		15	4⅝	[illegible]
7¼	4⅝	Morton S .32	7	7	6⅝	[illegible]
6⅝	4⅝	Mov Star .34	6	1	7⅝	[illegible]
16½	11⅝	MPB Cp .70	5		15	[illegible]
8½	3⅝	MultiAm .20	21	1	7¼	[illegible]
7	3⅝	Napco .06e	7	11	5⅝	[illegible]
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .30	6	6	4⅝	[illegible]
25	12⅝	Nat CSS	11	19	20⅝	[illegible]
7⅝	5⅝	N Distr .16e	4	4	6⅝	[illegible]
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	10	0	1⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1	Natind wt		41	1⅝	[illegible]
2⅝	1½	NKinney Cp		11	1⅝	[illegible]
12	6	Nat Paragn	8	26	11⅝	[illegible]
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	64	31	10	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅝	Nat Silver	16	1	3⅝	[illegible]
3⅝	1⅝	Nat System	12	8	2⅝	[illegible]
19⅝	16⅝	NatwHo .28	8	4	15⅝	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

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Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

22-4-76

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Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

April, 1976

Tokyo Exchan[ge]

April 21, 1976

	Price Yen	
Asahi Glass	328	Mitsubi H[illegible]
Canon	488	Mitsubi C[illegible]
Dai Nip. Print.	495	Mitsui Co
Fuji Bank	324	Mitsukosh[i]
Fuji Photo	499	Nippon [illegible]
Hitachi	202	Sharp
Honda Motor	711	Shiseido
C. Itoh	309	Sony Cor[p]
Japan Air L.	1,650	Sumitomo
Kansai El. Pwr.	695	Taisho Ma[illegible]
Kao Soap	528	Takeda
Kirin Brewery	386	Teijin
Komatsu	382	Tokio Ma[rine]
Kubota	322	Toray
Matsu Ind.	616	Toyota
Matsu E. Wks.	390	*Ex. Div.

International Stock Indexe[s]

April 21, 1976

	Yest.	Prev.
Amsterdam	103.4	103.1
Brussels	128.42	127.91
Frankfurt	154.85	155.35
London 30	419.6	414.3
London 500	157.37	178.58
Milan	77.25	73.59
Paris	98.6	100.1
Sydney	448.70	448.87
Tokyo (a)	325.10	324.30
Tokyo (o)	4625.82	4608.80
Zurich	308.1	308.0

(a) New. (o) Old.

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 21

Continued from preceding page.

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Nelly Don		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
		Nelson LB	8	4	2½	2½	2½—	¼
		Neonex .05		17	2	2	2 —	⅛
		NectLM .10e		4	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
		Newcor 1	4	3	17¾	17½	17½+	½
		NENuclr .40	13	65	28⅞	27⅞	28⅝+	¾
		New Idria	11	162	1	1	1	
		NMex Ariz	104	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
		Newpark Rs	12	10	2⅝	2¼	2½—	¼
		N Proc .77e	13	55	16½	16⅛	15⅛	
		NYTimes .60	9	21	13⅞	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
		NewbEn .20	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		NiagFSv .44	6	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
		Nolex Cp	101	27	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
		Nortek Inc	6	28	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
		NorAm Roy	7	2	8½	8⅜	8½+	¼
		No-Cdn Oils	11	32	6⅛	5⅞	6	
		N IPS pf4.25		z100	50½	50½	50½	
		Novo Corp		5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
		Nuclear Dat	5	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
		NumacO Gs	18	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		Oakwd Hom	12	10	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅜
		Offshore Co	4	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
		Ohio Art .24	15	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		OhioB 1.40a	3	1	35	34⅞	35 +	¼
		Olla Ind	13	42	9¾	9¼	9¾+	½
		OnLine Sys	16	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
		DOlkep Cop		2450	41¾	41	41¾+	1¼
		Ormand Ind	29	60	2	2	2 +	⅛
		Outdr Sport	56	44	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅜
		OverhDr .40	11	107	9⅞	9½	9¾+	¼
		Oxford Fst		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		Ozack Air	47	9	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
		P&F Indust	131	60	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
		PGE6pf 1.50		8	17	16¾	17 +	¼
		PGRd pf1.25		3	14	14	14 —	⅜
		PG pfA 1.25		3	13½	13½	13½	
		PG 4.3pf1.09		3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
		PGE 9pf2.25		4	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	⅜
		PG 7.8pf1.96		5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
		PG 9.4pf2.37		4	26	26	26	
		P 10.46pf2.62		64	28¼	28	28⅛+	¼
		P Holdg .16		11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅜
		PacLt pf4.75		z10	51	51	51 +	1½
		PNwTel 1.20	9	27	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
		Pac PL pf 5		z25	58	58	58	
		PallCorp .32	14	57	29½	28⅞	28¾	
		Palomr Finl		17	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	¼
		PanOcean O	302	342	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
		Pandi Bradf	7	26	7⅛	6¾	7 —	¼
		Pantast .10e	8	5	4	4	4 +	⅛
		Park El .10e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28¾	22	Parsons .60	6	2	28	28	28	
5	3½	Patagonia		15	4	4	4 +	⅛
5½	3¼	PatoCG .65e	6	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12	7¼	PairkP .86t	7	62	11	10¾	10¾—	⅜
13⅞	9¾	Paxall .60a	5	z1250	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
2⅞	1⅞	Penn Dix wt		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	¼
9⅞	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7	3⅞	Pa Eng .60t	7	32	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11½	9¾	PenRIE 1.15	8	11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
32⅛	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	11	27¾	26⅝	27¾+	1½
5½	2⅝	Peonbs .10e	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1½	⅝	Penlron Ind	11	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	14	13½	12⅞	13½+	⅜
6½	4⅞	PerlniCp .30	4	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Permaner		4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	6	44	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6¾	Petro Lewis		5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
4⅞	3¼	Phoenix Stl		31	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	¼
11¼	7½	PicNPay .16	8	17	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In	12	9	3	3	3	
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		22	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	⅛
8⅝	6	PlonTex .80	3	22	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
24	14⅛	PitDeM 1.20	8	22	24⅛	23¾	23¾—	¼
6⅛	5⅛	PitWVa .58a	9	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
42½	32⅛	Pittway .90	14	20	38⅛	38¼	38¼	
24⅞	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	30	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
11½	7⅞	Plant Ind	36	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
25⅞	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	15	5	24¼	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
4⅞	2⅞	PlyGem .51t	37	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	¼
2¾	1½	Plym Rub A		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2½	1¼	Plym Rub B		4	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
14⅞	10½	PneuSca .80	9	250	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15½	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	85	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
2½	1½	Poloron Pd		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	14	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
6	3½	Prairie Oil	12	7	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14¼	10	Pratt Lmb 1	11	4	12¾	12½	12¾	
5⅛	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	8	10	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
26⅝	21	Prent Hall 1	11	8	22	22	22	
17¾	14⅝	Preston .70	11	21	16¾	16½	16½	
10⅛	8⅛	PropCT 1.20	9	32	10	9⅝	9⅞	
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Prud Group		5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
5	2⅛	Puffe Hmes	21	91	5¼	5	5	
5	2¾	PuntaGrd Is	14	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	6¾	Purepac Lb	12	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
		R						
5⅝	3¾	Racon .20a	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
16⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	⅛
17¾	12⅛	Rangro Cen	45	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Ransbrg .80	7	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅜
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		5	1⅛	1½	1½	
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
18	14¾	RealEsI 1.40	11	5	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
7¾	5½	RltlncT .71e	24	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16¾	12⅛	RltRet 1.94e	8	1	15¾	15¾	15¾+	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Redlaw Ent	28	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
2	3¾	Refrig Trns	10	12	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	RegalBel .50	10	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
1	⅛	Rel Grp wt		71	⅜	⅜	⅜	
15⅝	11⅜	Rom Ar .80a	7	4	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	¼
25⅛	18⅛	Rep NY .88	4	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
18⅝	18⅛	ReschCll .08	21	128	14⅞	14½	14¾+	¼
24¼	14	Resistflx .50	8	18	20	18¾	19⅛	
4⅝	2	Resrtslntl A	6	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Resrtslntl B	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		5	2	2	2	
2⅞	⅞	Rex Noreco		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	2⅞	Riblet Prod		7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
7¾	3¾	Richton .05e	4	16	6	6	6 +	⅛
18	10½	Riley Co	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
21¾	6½	RisdonM .36	15	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	14	71	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
29⅞	17⅝	Robintech	17	15	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	
4⅞	2¾	Roblin Ind	4	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
1	⅜	RoyBusn Fd		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	10	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	1	Rusco Ind		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10	5⅛	Rust Cft .40	7	8	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
25⅞	19¼	RyanH .40	15	61	24⅛	23⅞	24	⅛
		S - T - U						
8	3½	Saltran Y A	7	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
15⅛	10¾	Salem .101	5	15	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
19⅞	15	Sambos .32	11	190	17⅞	16⅞	17 +	½
12½	10⅛	SDie G pf 1		3	11¾	11½	11½—	⅛
3¾	1⅞	Sargent Ind	10	35	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
9⅞	5¾	Saturn Airw	4	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
8¾	5¾	Saundr L .20	6	34	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	½
8¾	6⅛	Scheault .60	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
8⅝	5¼	Schrader .30	9	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
18⅝	10¼	Scl Atlanta	13	42	16½	16¼	16¼+	⅛
17	10¾	Scrivner .60	4	25	14⅞	14¼	14¼—	½
1⅛	⅝	Seaport Cp	9	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
8½	4⅝	SelasCp .07e		14	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	10	40	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	10	11	5⅝	5	5	
4⅞	2½	Servo Corp	6	2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	SGL In .11r	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	SG Sec .51e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		1	14¾	14¾	14¾—	¼
4⅛	2⅞	ShaerS .15e	8	2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
12¼	7⅞	Shawln .50b	12	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	4	95	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
4¾	2⅝	Shelter Res		33	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
5¼	3¾	Shnd Cp .24t	4	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
33	23	Shnandh Oil	46	86	27	26½	26½	
15½	10⅞	Sherwd Med	12	5	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	⅜
3¼	1⅞	Shopwell In		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15	12½	Showbot .80	5	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
5½	1¾	ShulmTr En		9	4½	4½	4½	
6⅞	3½	Silo Inc		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Simplex Ind		95	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅜
10¼	9⅝	SkyCity .05r	8	1	9½	9½	9½	
4⅝	2½	Solitron		33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	5	13	11¾	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	11	29	18⅝	18	18⅝+	½
26	23¼	SC 8.8pf 2.21		6	25	25	25 —	¼
103	92¾	SCE pf8.70		2	98½	98½	98½	
90	83	SCE pf7.58		1	86	86	86	
17½	15¾	SC 5.8pf 1.45		109	17¼	16⅞	17¼	
16¾	14⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
61	40⅞	SouRoyl 1.20	17	23	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9	Sowest Airl	7	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2¾	SwtGFin .10	7	52	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
6½	2¾	Spectro .12t	6	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅞	SpedOP .11t	15	2	2½	2½	2½	
8½	3¼	Spencer .04e		72	7⅝	6¼	7⅛+	1
5⅞	4½	Spencr F .32	3	7	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
7½	4⅝	Splentev .48	15	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	7	3	5	5	5	
7¾	4⅝	StdCont .11r	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
17⅞	13½	StdCoos .90	13	4	15	15	15	
4⅝	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	8	19	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	9	11	13⅝	13⅞	13½+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	StdPc Corp	8	96	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
26¼	15½	StdProd 1.10	7	9	25⅞	25	25⅛+	⅛
27⅝	21¾	StdShrs .40r		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
13⅛	10¼	StrSup .68	4	19	11	10¾	11 +	¼
18⅞	15⅛	StrrtHo .30	10	30	18½	18	18	
12⅞	7⅝	Steemt .23r	5	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	8	16½	16¼	16¼+	¼
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	9	2	2	2 +	⅛
5⅞	2½	Stevcoknit	275	8	5⅜	5½	5½	
10	7¼	STP Cp .40e	10	8	8½	8⅝	8½	
10½	7¾	StrutW .10e	10	3	8½	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4½	3⅛	SunCityl .25	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
17¾	14⅞	Sun Elec .48	10	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	1	9½	9½	9½+	¼
4⅞	2½	Supercr .10e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	4⅞	SupIndl .12b	8	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
5½	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	13	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	¼
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	6¼	Susquhan pf		12	8	8	8 —	⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		4	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
38¾	15¼	SW Ind 1	9	38	37¾	37¼	37⅝—	⅛
7	4⅞	Synaloy .14r	5	4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	536	29¼	28⅝	29 +	⅛
10⅝	5¾	System Eng		49	9¼	8⅞	9 —	⅛
15¼	12⅛	Tandy Brnd	15	1	13	13	13	
1½	11-16	Toch Sym		1	1	1	1	+1-16
3¼	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	3	3	3	3	
5¼	2⅞	Techtrl .10e	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
⅜	⅛	Tleex Cp wt		25	¼	¼	¼	
7½	2⅞	Tenna Corp		50	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
6⅞	4⅞	Tenneco wt		9	5¾	5½	5⅝—	⅛
18½	10½	Teradyn Inc	150	61	18	17⅛	18 +	1
13½	9⅝	TerraC .60a	4	76	12⅛	11⅝	11¾—	⅜
5⅝	2⅝	TesoroPt wt		16	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Texstar .22t	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		6	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅝
2½	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		3	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	¼
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkr		8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
9	7⅛	Thriftimt A		2	7½	7½	7½	
4⅛	2⅛	T'dwell Ind		10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	4	1	9	9	9 +	⅛
5⅝	3	Timpte Ind	17	2	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
16¼	11¾	Tokheim .40	7	9	13½	13⅛	13½+	¼
9¼	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Torin Cp .60	29	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
6⅞	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	8	1	9½	8½	9½	
3⅝	1¾	Trans Lux		25	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
15¼	11⅞	TriSiMtr .80	6	1	14	14	14 —	⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Trico Ind	8	33	5½	5½	5½	
4¼	3	Tupos Mex	6	30	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3	Tufico .20e	13	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅛	9½	Turbodyne	12	119	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	10	24	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
18⅞	14¾	U&I 1.20a	7	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
5¼	3	UIP Cp .16	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	¼
3½	1⅞	UNA .10a		4	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
6⅛	3⅞	Unimax Grp	14	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	2⅛	Un Invest	9	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11¾	8⅞	UnAirPd .56	7	6	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5⅞	4¼	Un Asbestos	31	15	4⅞	4 9-16	4⅞	—1-16
1½	7-16	UnBrend wt		107	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	13	27	1½	1½	1½	
⅛	1-64	UnNatCp wt		1	1-64	1-64	1-64	
¼	1-16	Un Nat wt n		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
6⅛	5⅛	UnRIIT .75e	9	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	89	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+¼
7	3½	US LsgRI E		4	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
⅜	¼	US LsgR wt		16	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
4¾	3⅛	USNat Rsrc	4	21	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
3	1⅝	US Radium		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
23⅝	18⅛	US Redu .60	5	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
10⅞	7	USRbR .60a	6	7	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
27¾	18	Unitrk .24	15	2	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Unity Buy S	7	22	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅜
3	2	UnivClg .05	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	¾	Univ Contnr		17	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
6⅞	4¼	UnivRs .08e	9	84	6¾	6½	6⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	¼
8⅝	5⅞	UnvSav .44	6	8	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
4⅞	2⅞	URS Cp .10e	8	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		V						
9⅞	6½	VallesSt .63t	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	3	11½	11¼	11¼	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Valspar .24	9	1	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
2⅝	1½	ValuLin .01e		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	5¾	VanDorn .40	9	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
12½	4¾	Varo Inc	6	141	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
10¾	6½	Veecolns .32	17	1	10½	10½	10¼—	¼
23⅝	14⅞	VermtA .40b	13	36	29⅛	27¾	29 +	1½
7⅞	2⅝	Vernitron	13	210	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅝
2¼	1	Vertipil Inc		7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	¼
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	24	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1	Viking Genl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	119	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		2	10	10	10 +	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		6	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
11½	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
16¼	11	VulcInc pf 1		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
		W - X - Y - Z						
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	7	17	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	WadelEq .10	22	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
23½	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	7	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	WallacS .20e	5	1	3½	3½	3½	
22	10¼	WangLb .10	14	106	13½	13	13¼+	⅛
5¼	2	Wards Co	17	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		41	6¼	6⅝	6¼	
32½	21¾	WasPstB .50	12	16	31¼	31¼	31¼	
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	4	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Wellco .10e	10	12	5½	5½	5½	
11¼	7¾	WestChP .40	7	10	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅜
10⅞	9⅛	Westats Pil	15	62	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
9	6¼	WstFinl .15a	5	82	9¼	8¾	8¾—	¼
9⅛	6⅞	Whippny .60	12	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
27¼	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	9	24⅝	24	24¼+	¼
1¼	⅞	Whittakr wt		17	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
2½	1½	Willcx Gibb		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4¾	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	8	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
4⅛	2¾	Winston Mll	7	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3	Wood Ind		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	¼
11⅝	6	Worcest Cll	7	8	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
9⅝	6¾	Work Wr .60	7	22	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
6½	3⅞	Wrather Cp	15	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	¾	Wright Har	10	23	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		12	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
21⅛	15⅝	WUI Inc .60	7	20	19⅛	18⅞	19	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	10	10	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnln .15e	8	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
12	9⅝	WymBn .50a	9	1	10¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
4⅝	3	Wyomlsing	12	18	4	4	4 +	⅛
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	39	22	16¾	16¼	16½	
4¾	3	YooHoo .10e	9	14	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
12	4½	Zimmr Hom	23	3	11½	11½	11½	

…opean Markets

…erday's closing prices
…n local currencies)

…rdam

45.20 · 118.50 · 354 · 74.50 · 75 · 44.30 · 144 · 49.80 · 87.50 · 64.30 · 117 · 103.10 · 138 · 33.60 · 196 · 147 · 127.30 · 128.90 · 229 · 178.50

…sels

4,450 · 2,208 · 910 · 5,710 · 1,735 · 3,950 · 5,400 · 1,280 · 2,370 · 2,545 · 1,250

…cfurt

100.20 · 167.70 · 142.70 · 205.50 · 104.70 · 353.50 · 185 · 316 · 239 · 169.80 · 78 · 70 · 423.30 · 264 · 173.20 · 102.10 · 372.70 · 261 · 95.70 · 112 · 157.50 · 346 · 297.80 · 136.50 · 115.50 · 149

…idon

2.73 · £21.50 · 3.08 · 3.67 · 1.22 · 1.38 · 2.24 · 3.78 · 0.63½ · 6.43 · 0.34 · 0.54 · 1.68 · 1.57 · 0.04 · 2.20 · 2.40 · 1.48 · 0.98 · 2.54 · 1.67 · £14.0 · 3.43 · 4.13

Gold Fields	1.89
Gt Un St	2.12
Guinness	1.27
Hawker-Sidd	4.50
Hudson Bay	£15⅝
Imp Chem	4.04
Imps	0.79
Mark & Spen	0.94
MetalBox	2.89
Nicholls	0.60
Plessey	0.82½
Rand Mines	1.92
Rank Org	1.70
Royal Dutch	£37 5/16
R.T.Z.	2.36
Shell	4.24
Thorn (A)	2.76
Tube Invest	3.86
Union Carb	3.15
Vickers	1.91
War L3½	£27⅝
West Deep	£10.0
West Driet	£22⅝
West Hold	£18.0
West Mln	1.57
Woolworth	0.66½
ZCI	0.32

Milan

Bastogi	966
Erba	2,210
Erc Marelli	379
Fiat	1,271
Finsider	240
Generali	43,500
IFI	1,951
Italgas	482
Italsider	340
LaRinas	54.25
Montedis	415
Olivetti	978
Pirelli	821
Snia Visco	1,279
Terni	270

Paris

Air Liquide	362.50
Alimentaire	80
BSN	645
Carrefour	2,026
Cim Lafarge	206
Citroën	59.50
Cie Bancaire	305.10
CFP	124.40
CGE	316
CCF	115.10
Ferodo	395
Imétal	111.70
L'Oréal	924
Mach Bull	36.90
Michelin	1,323
Moët-Henn	508
Moulinex	272.50
Paribas	176.50
PUK	107.10
Penarroya	53.50
Perrier	109.90
Peugeot	353
Rh Poulenc	95.50
Saclior	66.80
St Gobain	130
Suez	255
Té émécan	736
Thomson	226.80
Usinor	71.40

* Ex Rts

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,210
Buehrle	1,610
B Boveri	1,685
Ciba-Geigy	1,405
Cr Suisse	2,635
Fischer	730
HofRochN	10,025
Nestlé	3,410
Sandoz	5,350
Sté B Suisse	436
Sulzer	2,685
U B Suisse	3,125

Wednesday's Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-111

IllPw 4.08pf	RockInt pfB
Ing Rnd	Royl Ind
Inlnd Stl	Scherg Plgh
Jmes Fred	ScudDVt pf
KCP 4.35pf	SEDCO Inc
Ke..ky Ut	Shell Oil
Korcorp In	Singer Co pf
Libby O Frd	Smith AO
LongILt pfN	Soo Line
Mcy pf A	SOS Con
Mdlsn Fd	StdOil Cl
M..ory	StdOil Ind
Msco Cp	Smley Wks
McGrw Ed	Stew Wr
McLen Trk	Sun Oil
Merck Co	Super Vlu
Metromed	Tft Brdcst
Miss River	Trne Co
MoPc pf	TrnsO Fin
MobilOil	Trinityln wl
Motorol	UnPc Corp
Norris Ind	UnGs PLin
NSPw 7.84pf	Un Nucler
Northrop Cp	UnPrk Min
Northrop pf	US Gypm pf
OhPow 14pf	Unit Tech
Owens Ill	UnitTech pf
Ph El 9.50pf	Utlh PwLt
Port Gen El	Veeder Ind
PPG Ind	Wchov Co
Pub Svc NH	Wchovl pf
Reeves Bro	W'green
Relib Str	Wels Mkts
Rexhm Cp	WelsFr Co
Robshw Con	Wn Bncorp
Rockwel Int	Weymbrg Sh
Rockwlnt pf	Zyre Corp

NEW LOWS-11

Host Intl	Southdwn pf
MidSouUt	Textl Ind
NSPw 2.60pf	Zle pf A
Southdwn	

…n in Joblessness …s Among Belgians

…SSELS, April 21 (AP). …loyment in Belgium has …ed to decrease this month …e pace of the reduction …wed.

…res issued today by the …l Employment Office in… that 220,926 persons were … a job on April 15, 443 …an on March 31, when …umber had dropped by …n two weeks. The Central …ic Council's monthly … said that the jobs out… …emains "dark," with an …e in productivity expected … than a lower jobless rate.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Iran

$25000 p.a. plus

Free of local income tax

Senior Gas and Gas Liquids Supply Engineer

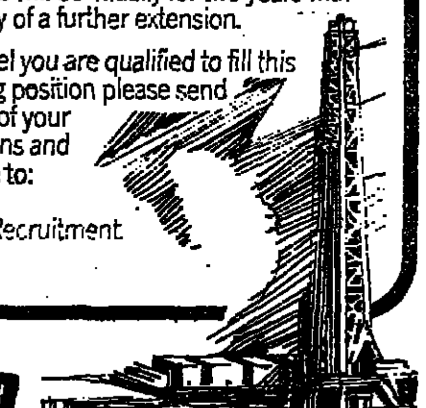
The Oil Service Company of Iran (Private Company) urgently require a Senior Gas and Gas Liquids Supply Engineer for their NGL Refinery at Bandar Mahshahr in South West Iran.

The Senior Gas and Gas Liquids Supply Engineer reports directly to the Head of Gas and Gas Liquids Supply and deputises for him in his absence. His basic responsibilities are the supervision of the work of three GGL Supply Engineers and the timely preparation of lean gas forecasts and natural gas liquids availability and the responsibility to keep an updated record of all rich gas and lean gas requirements and of OSCO's ability to meet these demands.

Qualifications and experience: Should be a Graduate of a recognised University with a degree in Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Petroleum Engineering or Natural Gas Engineering with at least twelve years experience in Gas and Gas Liquids refining and processing.

In addition to a generous salary which is negotiable depending upon qualifications and experience, there are other excellent benefits including assistance with married accommodation, schooling, family passages, and a substantial terminal bonus on satisfactory completion of contract. Agreements will be initially for two years with a possibility of a further extension.

If you feel you are qualified to fill this challenging position please send full details of your qualifications and experience to: Head of Overseas Recruitment



IRANIAN OIL SERVICES LTD.
3 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AR.

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STRATEGIC PLANNER

FOR CONSUMER GOODS.

HE SHOULD BE MAXIMUM 33, WITH:

— PRODUCT MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCES IN CONSUMER GOODS

— IF POSSIBLE A MASTER, OR EQUIVALENT QUALIFICATION, IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

WE EXPECT A REASSESMENT OF OUR PRODUCT LINES, AS FAR AS THEIR SALES & PROFIT OBJECTIVES ARE CONCERNED, STARTING FROM COMPANY STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES ANALYSIS, AS WELL AS STRATEGIC CONTROL OF MARKETING OPERATIONS.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE IS NOT NECESSARY.

THIS POSITION REQUIRES A STIMULATING ENGAGEMENT AND THE SALARY WILL BE PARTICULARLY INTERESTING IN RELATION TO THE SELECTED CANDIDATE'S PERSONALITY AND EXPERIENCE.

IF INTERESTED, PLEASE SEND DETAILED CURRICULUM TO:

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• A WELL KNOWN and long established textile group in Greece is to appoint a General Manager Manufacturing to take charge of one of its rayon manufacturing and processing divisions. Well equipped with modern machinery and technical "know how" the division employs 800 in a large factory in Athens.

• THIS can be a career appointment for a textile technologist experienced in general management and plant operations in the manufacture of man-made fibres. Experience of working in another country would be a particular asset.

• TERMS are negotiable. Salary will be over £10,000. Age over 35.

Write in complete confidence
to A. Barker as adviser to the group.

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and
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Vice President - Manufacturing

Take-charge involvement spans production, inventory control, distribution, purchasing and engineering activities of 5 plant sites. At least 10 years directly related experience in large-scale manufacturing operations required.

Vice President - Controller

Must be highly qualified accountant with CPA or equivalent and a minimum of 10 years broad financial experience at executive level. Primary responsibilities will concentrate on cost controls and accounting systems procedures. Fluency in French essential; additional language capability desirable. Compensation fully commensurate with background and record of accomplishment. Confidential reply should indicate earnings history.

Write: Box D-5,284, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Piper Aircraft International S.A. has an opening for an experienced

AIRCRAFT SALES REPRESENTATIVE

Age 25 to 40
Bilingual ENGLISH and FRENCH

Swiss or valid Swiss work permit, starting salary according to experience, opportunity to travel extensively to:

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AND EASTERN EUROPE.
PILOT LICENCE DESIRABLE.

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exceptionally competent and experienced in U.S.A. and Canadian security investments and corporate finance. Financial and commercial experience in several South American countries. Skilled negotiator fluent in English, German and Spanish.

Presently associated with prestigious investment firm in New York, seeks association with European firms having interests in the Western Hemisphere where his broad expertise can be better utilized.

Write: Box D. 5281, Herald Tribune, Paris

SALES & MARKETING BENELUX

Belgian, 42, senior management experience in pharmaceutical, chemical and cosmetic industries with a proven record of success, 5 languages, seeks challenging creative assignment with international company. Willing to travel, relocate.

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Fewer responses but...

Executive recruitment advertisements in the International Herald Tribune will not bring you 100-150 curriculum vitae, as in a national daily newspaper... they bring in normally between 15 and 30 responses. Over the past twelve months, however, they provided an average of 6 to 7 candidates who were qualified to hold the job... the critical statistic!
The International Herald Tribune asked personnel directors and management consultants to evaluate each of their recruitment advertisements in terms of responses, number of qualified candidates and their nationalities. We have assembled this information job by job, category by category, in our "1974-1975 Recruitment Results Report."
The "1974-1975 Recruitment Results Report" will be mailed to any interested recruitment executive (please mention title, company's name), free of charge, by writing to:
JOHN SHELBY, Classified Advertising Manager,
International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

FRENCH EXECUTIVE

B. Economics, FRSM, 32, bilingual French-English, extensive knowledge of pharmaceutical industry and contacts France/U.K., experienced negotiator, journalistic experience, seeks situation France, U.K.

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Swiss, age 47, presently Managing Director with international toiletry and cosmetic company. Strong background in marketing, sales and overall senior management operations. Fluent German, Italian, English, French. Available June 1st to assume first level management position.

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Consulting and practicing executive talents. Creative and analytical problem solving ability. Wide cross-cultural experience in Southern and West Africa and Middle East.

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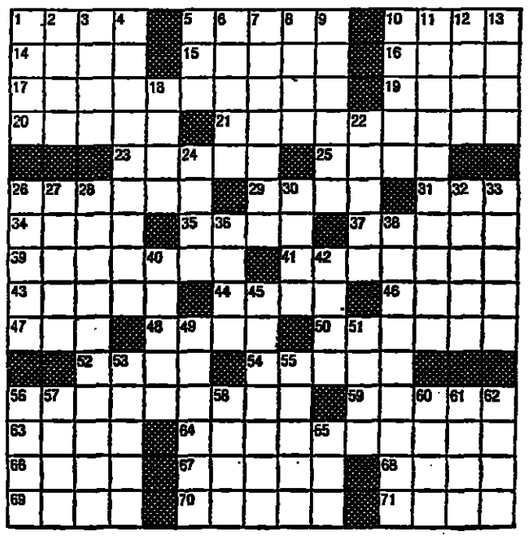
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Russian sea
5 Igneous rocks
10 Book after Joel
14 Frost
15 Use a hair-curler
16 Check or first
17 Revenuer's quarry
19 In a line
20 Tapir's feature
21 Kuomintang founder
23 Kind of seer
25 Miss Adams
26 Man on a rancho
29 Raison d'——
31 State: Abbr.
34 Indonesian islands
35 Bonheur
37 Martinique mount
39 Zodiac sign
41 Language of Barcelona
43 Valentino specialty
44 Sgts.
46 Take five
47 Curve
48 Match-king
50 Begins
52 ——bearer
54 Period
56 Fickle
59 U. S. playwright
63 Astringent
64 Wild revelry
66 Oriental staple
67 Resin
68 Penna. city
69 Tibetan animals
70 Dressy ones
71 Snicker——

DOWN

1 Prepares for battle
2 Jerusalem hill
3 Melville novel
4 Where Tannhäuser dallied
5 Educ. place
6 Stew or setter
7 Club-secretary's reading
8 Church corner
9 More nimble
10 Violin
11 France's oldest city
12 Indian of West
13 Stitched
18 Poky
22 Expert
24 Odin's wolf
26 "Marry in ——— . . ."
27 Killer whales
28 Sentimental
30 Mexican dish
32 Minimal
33 Slow, in music
36 Chaplin
38 Ecological happenings
40 French G.I.
42 "—— often happens"
45 ". . . all men are —— equal"
49 Skilled
51 Coll. course
53 Peaks
55 Feather
56 Poppins or Astor
57 Kazan
58 Abode of the dead
60 N.C. college
61 Spare or flat
62 Japanese drink
65 —— de veau



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Clear	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Overcast	MILAN	21	70	Clear
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	55	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	18	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	9	48	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
BERLIN	9	48	Rain	NICE	20	68	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Cloudy	OSLO	8	46	Clear
BUCHAREST	17	63	Clear	PARIS	19	66	Clear
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	15	59	Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	61	Cloudy	ROME	17	62	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy	SOFIA	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Clear	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Clear	TEHRAN	22	71	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	44	Overcast	TEL AVIV	27	80	Clear
FLORENCE	22	71	Cloudy	TUNIS	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Clear	VIENNA	16	61	Clear
GENEVA	17	62	Stormy	WARSAW	10	50	Clear
HELSINKI	2	35	Snow	WASHINGTON	27	81	Sunny
ISTANBUL	16	61	Clear	ZURICH	17	63	Clear
LAS PALMAS	5	41	Clear				
LISBON	14	57	Overcast				
LONDON	14	57	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 21, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.30
(d) (AMF)Trusteor Int'l Fd.	$8.63
Austral. Select Fd.	$0.23 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF802
— (d) Conbar	SF754
— (d) Grobar	SF559
— (d) Stockbar	SF579
(w) Brownivest	$13.74
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.59
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.92
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$7.43
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.68
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,123
(d) Caribico Open-End	$124.60
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.15
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$946.46
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.59
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.42
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.83
CREDIT SUISSE	
— (d) Canasec	SF570
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF67.50
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF80.50
— (d) Usec	SF660
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF139.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.36
(w) D.G.O.	$39.63
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.55
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.99
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,029
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM76.00
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.23
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Srgs. Tr.	$51.59
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.12
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$26.69
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.81
(d) Fiducem	SF964
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$124.30
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.57
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.39
(w) Fleming S.A.	$55.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$27.38
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,756
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF78.13
(d) Fondital S.A.	$9.69
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.75
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.74
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.14
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.15
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$37.33
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.00
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.32
(w) Haussmans Holdg. NV.	$6.933
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$26.57
(d) Icofund	$9.91
(d) Interfin	SF254.75
(d) Interfund S.A.	$2.64
(w) Intermarket Fund	$108.49
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$33.25
(r) Int'l Secirities Fund	$5.50
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$2.16
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$6.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.53
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$49.53
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$15.50
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$52.14
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.04
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$17.06
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,642
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.15
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$19.40
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold	$29.35
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd.	SF413
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF356
(w) Luxfund	$12.93
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.62
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.16
(w) N.A.M.F.	$68.89
(w) Nippon Fund	$40.75
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.27
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.61
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$27.33
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,068
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,630
(d) Rentinvest	LF594
(d) Safe Fund	$4.61
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.41
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF59.15
Share Realty N.V.	$15.28
Share International N.V.	$4.64
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.74
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.06
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF1.86
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.51
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM93.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. E. Fd.	SF1,560.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF940
(d) Soros Fund	$304.41
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF478.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF369.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF213.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF80.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF94.47
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$26.56
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$26.12
(w) Transpacific Fund	$19.44
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF36
— (d) Bond Invest	SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF79.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF117.50
— (d) Focus Swiss Sh	SF90
— (d) Globinvest	SF67
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF75
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF350
— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh	SF168.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Kr. Est	SF176.50
UNION INVESTMENT; Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.20
— (d) Europafonds	DM62.50
— (d) Unifonds	DM31.15
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.75
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.65
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd.	$2.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$12.42
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.18
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,371.84
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,537.90
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$423.24
(w) Worldwide Securities	$44.77
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,879.85

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



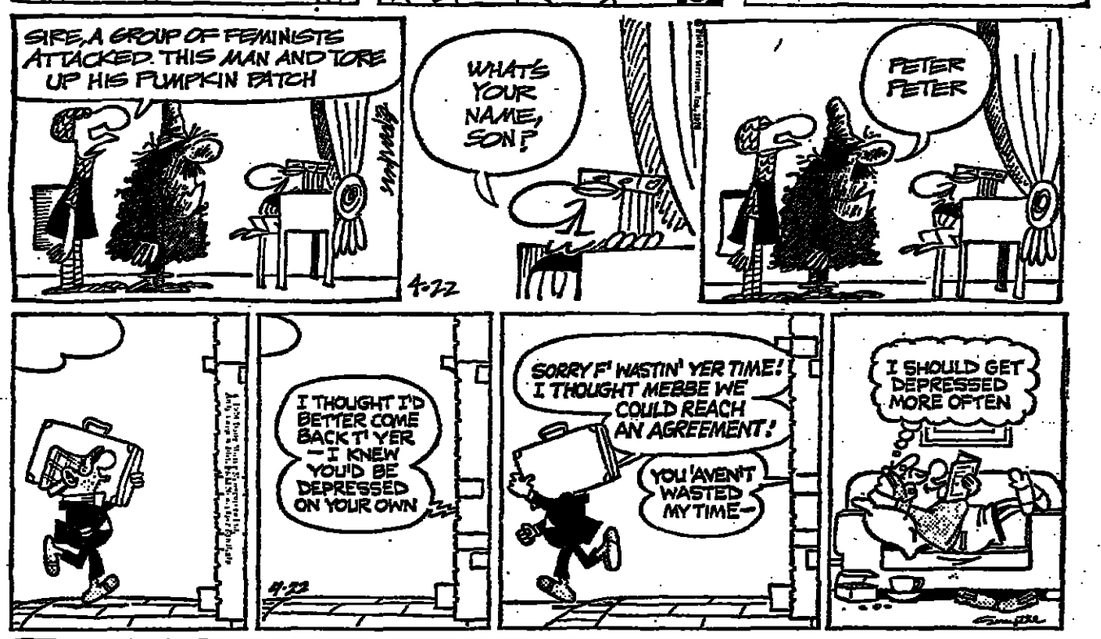
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BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID

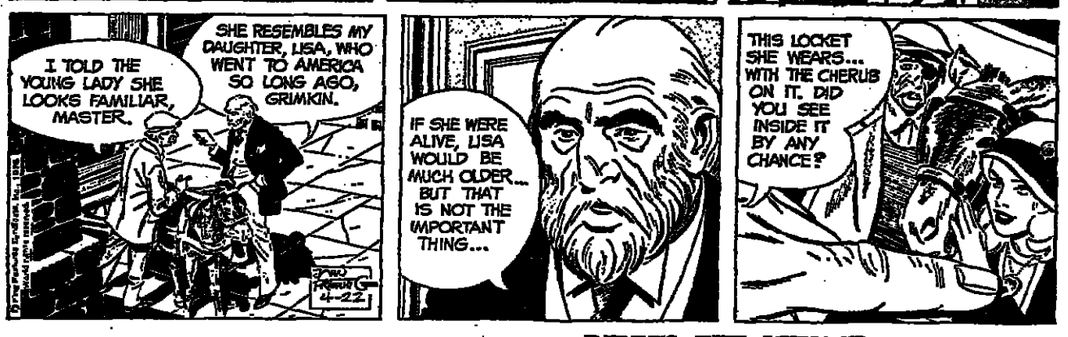


ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

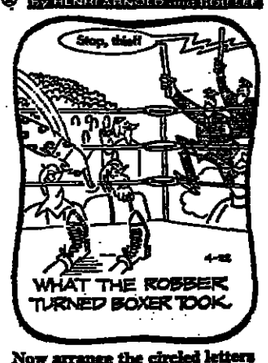
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUTOH

NOCIT

YUPTED

CARPHE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AISLE USURP POPLIN DUPLEX

Answers: What they called a beauty contest in the Old West—THE LASS ROUNDUP

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

BLOODBROTHERS

By Richard Price. Houghton, Mifflin. 271 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AT the beginning of Richard Price's "Bloodbrothers," a Co-op City resident named Tommy De Coco takes his wife and two sons to visit a New Jersey cemetery in which he has just bought a plot through the electricians' union he belongs to. ("'I figure I'll be here. Marie, you'll be next to me. Then Stony right under me and Albert next to him under you, over there.' 'I wanna be next to Stony,' said Albert.") At the end of the novel, Tommy has inadvertently made certain that there is not much for his family to look forward to before it makes final use of his purchase. What happens in between marks a large step forward for Mr. Price beyond his promising first work of fiction, "The Wanderers." For while in "The Wanderers" Mr. Price interlinked 12 stories to form a lively caricature of a teenage Bronx housing-project gang, in "Bloodbrothers," his first novel, Mr. Price has turned his caricatures into full-blooded and interesting people.

True, Mr. Price still has a tendency to get carried away every so often, by permitting the frenzied pace of his action to force him into gestures beyond the control of his art. At one point, it becomes necessary for Mr. Price to make Tommy De Coco's baby nephew die in a meaningless accident, so the author directs the baby's mother to fall asleep, roll over and suffocate it to death—and the mood is broken by the reader's incredulity. At another point, Marie De Coco, suddenly afraid of the young man she has invited up to her apartment to help her get even in a war of infidelity with Tommy, flings all her kitchen knives out of the window—and the logic of the gesture seems more appealing than its psychological truth, for Marie is simply not quite what this act makes her seem.

But elsewhere Mr. Price wins many more gambles than he loses. Tommy and the boys get together to give Banion, the paraplegic bartender, a birthday present of a new electric-powered wheelchair and a .38 caliber pistol that fits into a holster fastened underneath the wheelchair's seat. "Banion felt for the holster and replaced the gun. He sat with his elbows covering his face . . . He wiped away his tears as Tommy and Chubby moved behind the bar and started serving drinks." The scene is maudlin, but the mawkishness is true to the characters; so the reader participates.

Stony, Tommy's 18-year-old son, tries a job as a recreation assistant at Cresthaven Hospital as a way to escape joining his father's union and settling down to a predictable hard-hat life of pay raises and lunch pails. His first week at the hospital is in the geriatric ward. "I gotta get outta there," Stony tells his buddy, Bobbie Butler, over dinner at a seafood spot on City Island. "You know what this . . . guy says to me? The guy's 46 years old. He's got Parkinson's disease, paralyzed from his eyebrows down. A goddamn courtroom *lawyer*, Butler. I come into his room, ask him if he needs to go, he mumbles—says, 'Is there anything I get for you? Forty-six Butler, a *vegetable*, but his brain is cookin'. You know what he says, 'Can you get me It's extravagant, yet makes you share Sto

Besides, Mr. Price's characters' hard-hat terms is deadly accur fer a few more st could find any thi printed here.) His pr the action precisely- traying the mood cr characters' crude spee ("An orange GTO like a dragon with as in beside them on Butler squeezed. St Two girls were in Nice blondes with thin lips.")

Except on those occ Mr. Price gets carri action is so pu "true" that reading Co-op City brawlers only an uppercut awa ("Stony got up from gotta go home, Chu [Stony's 200-pound his head on his Stony walked out. Chubby struggled to staggered to the je ing himself on the the men sitting alon

Best of all, the to "Bloodbrothers" is p sically comic; much pens in it depends standings and case identity. So Mr. Pri a variety of violence, brutality, and madness—witho ly alienating the re tions. We can even of Stony's eventual to his father's place and view it against ground of the comic which Mr. Price's ch duct their lives. Th in that New Jers sooner or later. But bleakness of the them they'll have a and give them, too, get there.

Christopher Lehm a book reviewer f York Times.

Best Se

The New York

This list is based on more than 250 bookstore munities throughout the Weeks are not necessari

FICTION

This week

1 1876, by Gore Vida
2 Trinity, by Leon U
3 The Choirboys, by J Wambaugh
4 Curtain, by A Christie
5 Saving The Queen, by liam F. Buckley jr.
6 The Gemini Cont by Robert Ludlum
7 The Boys From Bra Ira Lewin
8 The R Document, b ving Wallace
9 Ragtime, by E. L. torow
10 Kinflicks, by Lisa Alb

GENERAL

1 World Of Our Father Irving Howe with Ke Libo
2 Doris Day Her Own by A. E. Hotchner
3 Spandau, by Albert S
4 The Russians, by He Smith
5 Winning Through Intu tion, by Robert J. Mc
6 A Man Called Intrepi William Stevenson
7 Bring On The Horses, by Dodi Sh Angels, by Billy Grah
8 The Relaxation Resp by Herbert Benson, with Miriam Klipper
9 A Year of Beauty Health, by Vidal Beverly Sassoon with mille Dubs
10 A Year of Beauty

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	C	S	D		S	O	W		C	O	P	A	S	
B	A	N	A	L		O	B	I		A	F	T	R	E
A	N	D	R	O	C	L	E	S		L	E	M	O	N
F	O	O	T	L	O	O	S	E		L	A	P	I	S
T	E	W		L	O	N	E	R	S		C	E	D	E
		L	S	T				L	A	H	R			
L	O	B	O		A	S	T	O	R		N	E	O	
P	L	A	Y	I	N	G	T	H	E	F	I	E	L	D
S	E	C		L	E	A	S	E			C	L	A	D
		H	A	L	E			T	S	E				
V	E	E	R		D	O	R	S	A	L		O	P	E
E	L	L	I	S		F	A	N	C	Y	F	R	E	E
S	T	O	O	P		F	R	A	T	E	R	N	A	L
T	O	R	S	O		E	E	R		R	A	I	S	E
I	N	S	E	I	T		R	E	E		Y	S	E	R

BRIDGE — By Alan

A player who opens in fourth seat when short in the spade suit always runs the risk that the opponents will find an effective fit in that suit, as shown on the diagrammed deal. One can hardly blame West for opening one diamond, but the result was a disaster for him. East responded one heart, and South ventured one spade. North jumped to four spades over West's rebid of diamonds. East was happy to double, but less happy with the result.

The club king was led, and a club was continued. South ruffed and began a cross-ruff by cashing the heart ace, ruffing a heart and ruffing another club. His next move was to finesse the diamond queen and ruff another club. A heart was ruffed, the diamond ace was led and East ruffed leaving this position:

NORTH
♠ A 10
♡ —
◇ 5 4
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ K 7 3 2
♣ —

EAST
♠ K 9 8
♡ Q
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ Q J
♡ 8 7
◇ —
♣ —

East now led a tr was eight tricks too scored his eighth tri spade jack, ruffed a the spade ace and led He then scored his t en passant to make game.

"Pity you opened t East said to his par post-mortem.

"Pity you didn't fin defense," retorted you'd overtaken my trick one and led a hurt the cross-ruf should have seen the

NORTH
♠ A 10 5
♡ 5
◇ A Q 5
♣ J 8 6 5

WEST
♠ —
♡ K J 4
◇ K J 10 7 3 2
♣ K Q 10 4

SOUTH
♠ Q J
♡ A 8
◇ 9 8
♣ 5

Both sides w ble. The bidding

North	East	So
Pass	Pass	Pa
Pass	1 ♡	1
4 ♠	Dbl.	Pa
Pass		

West led the

هكذا من الأصل

BROTHERS
...ston, Mass.
...stopher Lehmann

One Shy of Kiner's Record

...hils' Schmidt Lashes ...is 7th HR in 4 Games

...SBURGH, April 21 (UPI). ... Schmidt hammered his ... homer in four games ...om Underwood and Tug ... teamed on a seven-hitter ...o lead the Philadelphia ... to a 3-0 victory over the ...gh Pirates.

...idt's bases-empty homer ...eighth, his eighth of the ...me just a day after he ...najor league record of six ...in three games. His spree

...ednesday

... short of the record for ...mes held by former Pitts... ...tar Ralph Kiner.

...Luzinski singled home one ...r the Phillies and also ... another as the Phillies ... Doc Medich with his first ... the National League.

...rwood got credit for the ... in his first start, allowing ...r hits and no walks while ... out two in five innings. ...v gave up three hits and ...k while striking out two ...e last four innings.

Reds 5, Padres 4

...Cincinnati, Ken Griffey's ... single highlighted a five-...cond inning and Rawly ...k pitched scoreless relief ...e final two innings to ... a Cincinnati triumph ...n Diego, 5-4.

...Reds sent 11 batters to the ...d rapped six hits in the ...s they drove rookie Dave ...ister from the mound. ... boosted his RBI total to ... his two-run single and ...erez singled home a third ... later scored on a ... by Cesar Geronimo. The ... scored when Dave Con... bounced into a fielder's ...

Norman picked up the ... his third against no ... losses, but departed after six innings. He yielded all four Padre runs and five of their eight hits.

Cardinals 7, Mets 4

At St. Louis, Reggie Smith's two-run homer triggered a two-out, four-run sixth-inning rally that led St. Louis to a 7-4 triumph over New York and gave left-hander Mickey Lolich his third straight loss.

Lolich took a 4-2 lead into the sixth but Vic Harris started a rally with a double and Smith hit a two-run homer over the left-field wall to tie the score. Mike Anderson followed with a double to knock out Lolich who was replaced by Skip Lockwood. Pinch-hitter Ron Fairly singled home pinch-runner Lee Richard with the go-ahead run. Don Kessinger then capped the rally by doubling home Fairly.

Harry Rasmussen, the fourth of five pitchers used by the Cardinals, gained credit for the victory to make his record 2-1.

Ted Simmons had a hand in three of the Cardinals' runs. He doubled in the second and scored on a wild pitch by Lolich, singled and scored in the fourth and singled in the seventh to set up the Cardinals' final run.

Yankees 10, White Sox 7

At New York, Chris Chambliss and Mickey Rivers drove in three runs each to lead New York to a 10-7 triumph over Chicago. Rudy May gained his first victory of the season.

Chambliss got the Yankees off in front with a two-run homer in the first inning. He also singled home a third run during a three-run sixth-inning outburst that gave the Yankees a 7-2 lead. Rivers doubled home a run in the sixth inning and hit a two-run single in the seventh when the Yankees increased their lead to 9-2.



United Press International.

In a scene reminiscent of a goal-line stand in football, Mets and Cardinals players tangle in St. Louis Tuesday.

Matlack's Shutout Leads Mets Over Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 21 (UPI).—Jon Matlack, struck by a pitch during an early-inning bench-clearing battle over beanballs, went on to hurl a six-hit 8-0 victory for the New York Mets over the St. Louis Cardinals last night.

Matlack is now 2-0, with both his victories coming on shutouts. He struck out seven and walked three last night.

The game already had been decided on two-run first-inning homers by Felix Millan and Del Unser and another two-run shot by John Milner in the second when beanballs were thrown in the third and fourth innings.

St. Louis starter and loser Lynn McGlothen struck Unser in the shoulder in the third. When McGlothen led off in the bottom of the inning, Matlack threw a pitch over McGlothen's head. He immediately received a warning from plate umpire Bruce Froemming and an automatic $50 fine. Bud Harrelson, not in the Mets starting lineup, charged onto the field to argue the call and was ejected from the game.

Matlack led off the fourth and McGlothen threw two straight close pitches before hitting the Mets left-hander on the side. McGlothen was ousted from the game by Froemming, but not before Dave Kingman led a charge of New York players to the mound. St. Louis first baseman Keith Hernandez tackled the 6-foot-6 Kingman before he reached McGlothen.

Cardinals manager Red Schoendienst also was thrown out after the umpires broke up a tangle of players from both benches on the field.

Angels 5, Orioles 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan allowed only three singles and Bill Melton drove in three runs in a 5-0 triumph for California over Baltimore.

Ryan, who struck out 12 and walked four in gaining his second victory in three decisions, was in trouble only in the third inning when he gave up the first hit to Mark Belanger and a walk. Brooks Robinson singled in the fifth and Belanger got another single in the eighth.

Giants 12, Braves 11

At Atlanta, Gary Matthews hit his second homer of the game with one out in the 10th inning to give San Francisco a 12-11 victory over Atlanta.

The Giants, down 8-1 after three innings, sent the game into extra innings when Dave Rader doubled home Chris Speier in the top of the ninth. Matthews, who had four hits including another solo homer in the fourth, drove an Elias Sosa pitch far over the left center-field fence for the winning run.

Braves pitcher Phil Niekro, who drove in three runs with a sacrifice bunt and a pop-fly single, had to leave the game in the sixth when the Giants closed to within one run at 10-9.

Ken Henderson had four hits, including a solor homer, and Biff Pocoroba had two singles and a double for the Braves.

Brewers 5, Royals 4

At Milwaukee, Robin Yount and Pedro Garcia each collected two hits and a pair of RBIs to lead Milwaukee to a 5-4 victory over Kansas City in a game halted twice by rain for a total of an hour and 22 minutes.

Pete Broberg, making his first appearance of the season, allowed all three Kansas City runs in the five innings he pitched to gain his first triumph of the season. Bill Champion held the Royals to two hits and a run before Eduardo Rodriguez came on to pick up the save in the ninth. Dennis Leonard was the loser, his first defeat of the season, after giving up all five Milwaukee runs on eight hits and three walks in five innings.

Red Sox 12, Twins 3

At Boston, Dwight Evans hit a three-run homer and Jim Rice added a two-run shot to highlight a seven-run third inning that carried Boston to a 12-3 victory over Minnesota.

Rick Wise scattered eight hits in gaining his first triumph of the season against one loss. The right-hander walked two and struck out three.

Boston snapped a 2-2 tie in the third, its biggest inning of the season. The Red Sox opened with singles by Rick Burleson and Bernie Carbo. Denny Doyle's sacrifice fly brought in the first run and Fred Lynn tripled Carbo home.

Rice followed with his second homer of the season, a drive over the centerfield wall. Carl Yastrzemski and Carlton Fisk singled before Evans hit his second homer of the season. Evans also doubled in Boston's first run in the second inning and scored on the play when catcher Butch Wynegar's throw to third went into leftfield.

Yastrzemski hit his first homer of the season in the fifth and Fisk hit a solo homer in the two-run eighth for Boston.

Dodgers 6, Astros 3

At Houston, John Hale and Dusty Baker each drove in two runs to lead a 12-hit Los Angeles attack and relief pitcher Mike Marshall recorded his second save by pitching four innings to help the Dodgers beat Houston 6-3, for only their second victory in nine games this season.

Los Angeles scored four runs before starter and winner Rick Rhoden was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the top of the sixth. Hale's triple off the right-field wall in the second inning started the scoring, driving in Steve Garvey and Joe Ferguson, who had singled.

Padres 7, Reds 5

At Cincinnati, pinch-hitter Jerry Turner's two-run single enabled San Diego, which had squandered a four-run lead, to score three unearned runs in the eighth inning and beat Cincinnati, 7-5.

A single by Tito Fuentes off Pedro Borbon, the first of three Reds pitchers in the eighth inning, touched off the Padres' winning rally. Will McEnaney, replacing Borbon, walked Willie Davis and threw wildly to third on Willie McCovey's bunt to load the bases. Rawley Eastwick replaced McEnaney and walked Doug Rader to force home Fuentes. With two out, Turner then hit a two-run single to center.

A's 6, Tigers 5

At Oakland, Joe Rudi's bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth inning drove home a pair of runs to tie the score and Don Baylor's single scored the winning run in a 6-5 victory of Oakland over Detroit.

Joe Coleman carried a 5-3 lead into the ninth on a five-hitter when Bert Campaneris singled and stole second. A walk to Phil Garner, who earlier hit a pair of doubles and drove in a run, finished Coleman. Jim Crawford then came on to fill the bases on a walk to Claudell Washington. Rudi followed with his single and Baylor greeted rookie reliever Mark Fidrych, making his major league debut, with the game-winning single that scored Washington.

Czechoslovakia Wins

KATOWICE, Poland, April 21 (UPI).—Undefeated Czechoslovakia beat the United States 5-1 (2-0, 3-1, 0-0) in the world ice hockey championships today.

NBL Playoffs

Tuesday's Games

Philadelphia 7, Toronto 1 (Saleski 3, Leach 2, Barber, Dornhoefer; Neely). Flyers lead best-of-7 series 3-2.

N.Y. Islanders 4, Buffalo 3 (St. Laurent, Parise, D. Potvin, Marshall; Martin, Gare, Lorentz). Islanders lead best-of-7 series 3-2.

Boston 7, Los Angeles 1 (Park 2, Marcotte, Schmautz, Hodge, Ratelle, O'Reilly; Dionne). Bruins lead best-of-7 series 3-2.

NHL's Toronto Loses 7-1

3 Saleski Goals Pace Flyers' Rout of Leafs

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (UPI).—Don Saleski scored a hat trick, including two goals in a span of a minute 33 seconds of the second period, to lead the Philadelphia Flyers to a 7-1 rout of the Toronto Maple Leafs last night and a 3-2 advantage in their Stanley Cup quarterfinal playoff series.

Saleski's first goal, which came with teammate Dave Schultz in the penalty box, was a breakaway on Toronto goalie Wayne Thomas at 10:04 of the second period after Maple Leafs defenseman Borje Salming fell at his own blue line.

Saleski scored again at 11:37 when he took a slant pass from Bob Kelly near the goal mouth and deflected the puck into the net. In the third period, with the Flyers leading 4-1, Saleski skated in front of the goal as Orest Kendrachuk took a shot on Thomas and slapped the puck in.

Between Saleski's first and second goals, the two teams traded scores on goals by the Leafs' Bob Neely and the Flyers' Gary Dornhoefer.

Islanders 4, Sabres 3

At Buffalo, N.Y., defenseman Bert Marshall scored his first goal of the season with 19 seconds left—a 60-foot screen shot from the point—to give New York a 4-3 victory over Buffalo.

The triumph gave the Islanders a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven quarterfinal series.

Marshall, who failed to score in 71 regular season games and six playoff games and has only scored 12 goals in his NHL career, beat Buffalo goalie Gerry Desjardins after the Islanders had won a faceoff in the Buffalo end.

The Islanders had fought back from a deficit of two goals and then one goal before taking the lead for the first time on Marshall's tally. Buffalo had taken a 3-2 lead at 10:16 of the final period on an unassisted goal by Jim Lorentz.

The Islanders tied it at 3-3 on a 20-foot slapshot by Denis Potvin at 15:32 while both teams were a man short.

Bruins 7, Kings 1

At Boston, Bob Schmautz whipped in one goal and set up two others with nifty passes in pacing Boston to a 7-1 victory over Los Angeles and a 3-2 advantage in their quarterfinal series.

Brad Park added a pair of goals after the outcome was decided, one a short-handed effort. Ken Hodge and Jean Ratelle had power-play scores in the four-goal second period and Don Marcotte and Terry O'Reilly had the other Boston goals.

Marcelle Dionne scored the lone Kings goal, on a power play at 6:39 of the first period, to give Los Angeles its only lead.

Gerry Cheevers won his second straight game, making 19 saves.

Schmautz made the key play that tied the game at 17:41 of the opening period. He wheeled from his own zone over the Los Angeles blue line before dropping a pass for Marcotte, who flipped a 35-foot backhander past Gary Edwards.

Schmautz got the game-winner 55 seconds into the middle period, faking a pass at his own blue line and outracing three Kings to lash in a 40-footer.

As Pistons Go Down 127-103

Warriors Take Lead in NBA Playoff Series

OAKLAND, April 21 (UPI).—Phil Smith scored 15 of his game-high 26 points in a decisive second period and the defending champion Golden State Warriors crushed the Detroit Pistons, 127-103, in the opener of their National Basketball Association playoff series last night.

Detroit bolted to an early 18-12 lead in the Western Conference semifinal, but the Warriors never trailed after a 12-0 spree gave them a 24-18 bulge with 3:49 to go in the opening period.

Guard Charles Dudley came off the bench and scored four of those 12 points and had seven by the time Golden State had earned a 34-31 lead entering the second quarter.

NBA all-star Smith then took over and helped the Warriors outscore the Pistons 31-20 for a 65-51 lead at the half.

Reserve forward Derrek Dickey also played a key role in the quarter, scoring five points in a 7-0 spree that gave Golden State breathing room.

Ball-hawking Golden State had a total of 14 steals, guard Charles Johnson leading the way with four.

Rick Barry was off-target on his shooting, contributing only 13 points, but the Warriors leader compensated with a game-high 14 assists.

Suns 130, SuperSonics 114

At Phoenix, Paul Westphal and Keith Erickson combined for 70 points to lead Phoenix to a 130-114 victory and a 3-1 advantage over Seattle in their NBA Western Conference semifinal playoff series.

Westphal scored 39 points, tying his high since joining the Suns at the start of this season. Erickson, a veteran forward, came off the bench to score 31 points.

Alvan Adams had 17, Ricky Sobers 14 and Gar Heard 11 for Phoenix. The Suns never trailed in the game, which was tied only once, at 6-6.

Fred Brown, who started for the SuperSonics in contrast to his usual sixth-man role, had 33.

The Suns led 60-47 at halftime after shooting 49 per cent from the floor to 45 per cent for Seattle. Brown managed only eight points in 21 minutes of the first half.

Phoenix sprinted to its largest lead of the night, 90-69, in the closing seconds of the third quarter as Westphal had 12 points and Erickson 10 for the period.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	6	2	.750	—
Milwaukee	5	2	.714	1/2
Boston	5	5	.500	2
Baltimore	4	5	.444	2 1/2
Detroit	3	4	.429	2 1/2
Cleveland	3	4	.429	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Texas	6	4	.600	—
Oakland	6	4	.600	—
Chicago	4	3	.571	1/2
California	5	6	.455	1 1/2
Kansas City	3	5	.375	2
Minnesota	2	7	.300	3

Tuesday's Results

Cleveland 9, Texas 1.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Boston 12, Minnesota 3.
Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 4.
California 5, Baltimore 0.
Oakland 6, Detroit 5.

Wednesday's Games

New York 10, Chicago 7.
Texas at Cleveland, ppd. rain.
Kansas City at Milwaukee, n.
Baltimore at California, n.
Detroit at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	6	2	.750	—
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	1 1/2
New York	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Chicago	4	5	.444	2 1/2
Montreal	3	5	.375	3
St. Louis	3	6	.333	3 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	7	5	.583	—
Cincinnati	5	4	.556	1/2
Atlanta	5	4	.556	1/2
San Francisco	5	4	.556	1/2
San Diego	5	5	.500	1
Los Angeles	2	7	.222	3 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 1.
San Francisco 12, Atlanta 11.
San Diego 7, Cincinnati 5.
New York 8, St. Louis 0.
Los Angeles 6, Houston 3.
Montreal at Chicago, ppd. rain and cold.

Wednesday's Games

Cincinnati 5, San Diego 4.
Philadelphia 3, Pirates 0.
Montreal at Chicago delayed, rain.
St. Louis 7, New York 4.
San Francisco at Atlanta.
Los Angeles at Houston, n.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 001 102 000—5 10 1
Pittsburgh 000 000 010—1 6 0
Kaat (1-1) and Boone; Candelaria, Tekulve (5), Kison (7), Giusti (9) and Sanguillen. Dyer (8). L—Candelaria (0-1). HR—Schmidt (7).

New York 420 000 011—8 14 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 6 1
Matlack (2-0) and Grote; McGlothen, Prisella (4), Wallace (6), Proly (7), Curtis (9) and Simmons. L—McGlothen (1-2). HR—Millan (1), Unser (2), Milner (3).

San Francisco 010 322 011 1—12 18 2
Atlanta 035 201 000 0—11 15 3
Caldwell, Heaverlo (2), Minton (4), Moffitt (6), Lavelle (8), Halicki (9) and Rader; Niekro, Torrealba (6), Sosa (8) and Pocoroba. W—Halicki (1-2). L—Sosa (1-1). HR—Matthews (3); Henderson (2).

Los Angeles 021 001 002—6 12 0
Houston 000 002 001—3 10 0
Rhoden, Marshall (8) and Ferguson; Niekro, Griffin (6), Hardy (7) and Johnson. W—Rhoden (1-0). L—Niekro (1-2).

San Diego 200 710 020—7 9 0
Cincinnati 000 000 500—5 6 1
Greif, Dupree (7), Tomlin (7), Metzger (7) and Kendall; Billingham, Zachary (6), Borbon (8), McEnaney (8), Eastwick (8), Alcala (9) and Plummer. W—Metzger (1-0). L—McEnaney (0-1).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 000 001 000—1 8 0
Cleveland 010 100 70x—9 14 0
Perry, Hoerner (7), Hargan (7) and Sundberg, Fahey (7); Bibby, Kern (6) and Ashby. W—Bibby (1-0). L—Perry (2-1).

Chicago 000 400 000—4 10 2
New York 032 000 00x—5 8 1
B. Johnson, Carroll (3) and Downing; Ellis, Martinez (3), Tidrow (8), Lyle (9) and Munson. W—Martinez (1-0). L—B. Johnson (1-1). HR—Kelly (1).

Minnesota 101 000 100— 2 8 1
Boston 027 010 02x—12 11 1
Goltz, Luebber (3), Albury (8) and Wynegar; Wise (1-1) and Fisk. L—Goltz (0-1). HR—Rice (2), Evans (2), Yastrzemski (1), Fisk (2).

Kansas City 201 000 001—4 5 0
Milwaukee 040 100 00x—5 9 2
Leonard, Littell (6) and Martinez; Broberg, Champion (6), Rodriguez (9) and Porter. W—Broberg (1-0). L—Leonard (0-1).

Baltimore 000 000 000—0 3 1
California 001 002 20x—5 10 0
Alexander, Grimsley (6) and Hendricks; Ryan (2-1) and Hermann. Etchebarren (7). L—Alexander (0-1).

Detroit 200 000 100—3 11 0
Oakland 000 010 203—6 8 1
Coleman, Crawford (9), Fidrych (9) and May, Freehan (8); Mitchell, Borman (2), Lindblad (7) and Tenace, Haney (7). W—Lindblad (1-0). L—Crawford (0-1). HR—Horton (2).

NBA Playoffs

Tuesday's Games

Phoenix 130, Seattle 114 (Westphal 34, Erickson 31; Brown 33, Burleson 26). Suns lead best-of-7 series 2-1.

Golden State 127, Detroit 103 (Smith 36, Wilkes 16; Lanier 18, Mengelt 18). Warriors lead best-of-7 series 1-0.

U.S. Swimmers Are Expected To Share Olympic Treasure

By Robert Fachet

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—Before the days of fluoride, U.S. swimmers had nothing to fear in the water. No matter how upsetting the results of other Olympic events, the swim team could be counted upon to fill the gold reserves.

As recently as 1972, in Munich, U.S. swimmers won eight gold medals. Mark Spitz took seven himself. At Montreal, however, the United States must be prepared to share the spoils with the rest of the world.

At the moment—and in swimming momentous changes occur almost weekly—East Germans hold 12 of 15 women's world records. Jenny Turrell of Australia owns a 13th, which leaves just two for the United States, Shirley Bagashoff's marks in the 200 and 400-meter freestyle events.

"If this were a paper meet, then it's over before we start," said Jack Nelson, coach of the U.S. Olympic women's team. But competition will decide, not on paper. With a lot of praying and a positive mental attitude, we shall overcome."

What Nelson fears more than the East Germans is that uniquely U.S. disease, trialitis. Some Americans put everything into the extremely competitive trials, then are content with the title of Olympian.

'Two Separate Things'

"Making the team and competing in the Olympics are two separate things," Nelson said. "We're trying to make them one. If anybody is content to make the team and then sit back on his haunches, there's no way he'll win in Montreal."

The Olympic trials will be conducted in Long Beach, Calif., June 16-21. U.S. swimmers must peak for that competition or it will be the end of the line. To win a gold medal, a second peak is required a month later.

Bringing the U.S. Olympic qualifiers to that second peak is the primary task of Nelson and Indiana's Doc Counsilman, head coach of the men's team. From June 23 to July 12, the women will train at West Point, N.Y., the men at Canton, Ohio. Obviously, the coaches' task at those camps is one of motivation, rather than instruction.

The recent National AAU Championships sent ripples of alarm through the countryside. Hungarian men and Canadian and British women captured titles, while the times by victorious Americans were less than world-record caliber.

The NCAA Championships had been held a week earlier at Providence, R.I., and many top men were traveling coast to coast and altering their styles to fit the 50-meter pool following spirited collegiate battles in a 25-yard tank.

If anything, a bright note was sounded at the AAU meet, where one of the winners was Wendy Bagholl, a lightly regarded 21-year-old New Jersey collegian.

"We're moving toward women's swimming rather than little girls' swimming," Nelson said. "Now that colleges have started giving women swimming scholarships, it is becoming more attractive to keep that wet hair. I've always felt the early peak of women swimmers was more psychological than physiological. Our swimmers simply found other things that were more important than swimming."

...ttle of Sexes Erupts in U.S. Championship Car Racing

...were possible for women ... to do well against men ...ng, I would love it. It ...appen."—Bobby Unser.

...wife drove into a tree ... But she told me it wasn't ...lt. She blew her horn." ...ey Dangerfield.

Bes By Michael Katz

...YORK, April 21 (NYT). ...en drivers are no joke this ...ot in racing. Last month, ... Hiss, a 35-year-old high ... dance teacher, became ...rst woman to be issued ... Auto Club license and ...ed with an Indianapolis-...or "championship," car. ...Hiss outspeed several men ...alifying for a race in ...x, Ariz., then was "black-...l" by USAC officials for ... too slow and criticized ... by several drivers for ...'dangerous."

...day, Janet Guthrie, a ...-old physicist who became ...st woman to file an entry ...e Indianapolis 500, will ...er USAC debut at Trenton ...tional Speedway.

...y Unser thinks it's all just ...icity stunt, "just because ... women's lib kick we're ...nd that maybe his life ...enger.

...rie thinks Unser is a ...chauvinist pig."

...ave nothing against a ... driver," says Unser, last Indianapolis 500 winner last month's Phoenix "if she can hack it."

Unser's considered opinion ...men can't "hack it" in the world of big-time auto ... (Until 1971, women were ...owed even in the pits at ...races.) "I'm not saying ...he women out," he said. ... don't think they should ...t the top—let them get ...redentials first."

...rie has been racing for ...rs in sports-car events. ...s been first in class at ...t. Fla., and Watkins Glen, ...

... Rolla Vollstedt, a Port... ...re., lumber executive who ...n entering cars at India... since 1962, decided he ... to be the first owner to ...p with a woman driver for ...port's only million-dollar ...he called the Sports Car ... America. The SCCA has ...00 women among the 6,000 ...—mostly amateurs—it H... and Vollstedt wanted a ...at the SCCA to recommend ... capable of breaking the ...rier at the Indiana brick... "The first name on the ...s Janet's," Vollstedt said. ...it has Guthrie been driv... Unser wanted to know. ...rs? Why, when I was 15 ... used to race Jaguars down the highway, and if I tried entering Indianapolis you think I wouldn't have been laughed at?"

"Very few people in the world have driven 1,500-pound cars with 743 horsepower," said Guthrie, referring to her lack of experience in the powerful Indy-type cars. Her face lighted up when she thought of her audition for Vollstedt last month at Ontario (Calif.) Speedway, about how, after a few laps of getting the car "up to speed," the boost of the turbocharger finally ignited. "What a thrill. It was like going to the moon."

Other drivers at Phoenix were critical of Hiss's performance (she herself said she made "an error of judgment" in going slowly). Unser, a man of the strong, silent, Gary Cooper school, did not want to get embroiled in a controversy. But he won the race, and with the media focusing its attention on the debut of a woman driver, he was unable to escape. "I said I thought she didn't do a good job," said Unser. "I really tried to say 'no comment.'"

"I spent a great portion of my years in racing, 27 of them, doing 50 or 60 races a year, and I've had my share of broken bones and hospitals," said Unser. "All I was doing was trying to become a qualified professional driver. Now here come these women with their dinky little experience in dinky little cars with little horsepower."

Janet Guthrie hasn't had many crashes, and the only time she had broken bones was 10 days before her trial with Vollstedt's Indy car. She was doing exercises in a San Francisco hotel room ("I didn't want to jog around Noh Hill") when she fell and injured her right foot. But she, too, has deep scars from racing.

Dick Simon is 42 years old, the same age as Unser, and the No. 1 driver on the Vollstedt team. Simon didn't think much of the idea of having a woman teammate. "I didn't want to be a babysitter for a publicity stunt," he said. Guthrie changed his mind when they met at Ontario.

"I thought she was going to be just another woman," said Simon, "but within a couple of minutes we were carrying on a conversation on a driver-to-driver basis... I began to get excited. If she could perform on the track, I knew this would be no joke."

Smoothly, she began going around the track at 160 miles an hour—the first requirement for the rookie test at Indianapolis—and Simon was impressed that she could answer his questions about what the various gauges in the car were registering.

"But like 99 out of 100 rookies," said Simon, "she was shying away from the walls."

Like Hiss, Guthrie has spent her racing career on road courses. She had no experience with oval courses and their frightening concrete walls. Simon, on a piece of paper, showed her how she should come out of the turns, going right up to the outside wall.

"Janet was furious with herself," said Simon. "While I was resetting the car, she borrowed the rented car from Rolla and stuck a four-inch welding rod into the right-hand door and went around the track until she wore down the rod and scraped the door besides.

"Then she went back out in the race car and scared the hell out of Rolla by going so close to the wall. I knew right then this girl could make it at Indy."



Ali's 'Bum-a-Month' Campaign at Least Enriches His Foes

LANDOVER, Md., April 21 (UPI).—Joe Louis says there's only one difference between his "bum of the month club" and Muhammad Ali's current campaign as heavyweight champion:

"The only difference is he's getting a million dollars a pop."

Ali, running out of time at age 34, is not likely to match Louis's incredible seven title defenses in seven months, capped by the tough 13-round victory over Billy Conn on June 18, 1941.

But Ali, who admits "I'm in it for the money now," is staging a series of fights from Puerto Rico (in February against Jean-Pierre Coopman) to Washington (on April 30 against Jimmy Young of Philadelphia) to Munich next month against Britain's Richard Dunn. Ken Norton, George Foreman and a wrestler are waiting and so are Turkey, Egypt and Tokyo.

Ali is planning a busy year barnstorming through the heavyweight ranks and the possible $25 million that he will earn would be approximately five times Louis's total lifetime ring purses.

And however they lose, none of Ali's victims need look like a bum outside the ring. As Young said, "My last fight was for $7,500, this one is for $75,000... It's a nice payday for me."

For fighters like Young, a shot at Ali this year is not only a "nice payday," it is also the "chance of a lifetime." A victory is what they're all after, of course, but even a strong showing in a loss can mean good future purses against the top challengers. That means Young may not have to go back to unloading huge bags of cocoa beans on the docks next year or Dunn may not work so hard at bricklaying.

Young, ranked third among heavyweights behind Norton and Foreman, will make his stand as a boxer on U.S. nationwide television before an estimated audience of 60 million. That is more than all the people who watched all of Louis's "bums" put together.

For Young, 27, this fight "means everything I worked for since I started in June 63." The only recognition Young has gained since dropping out of high school in the 11th grade "because I was just dumb, I mean ignorant," was a 10-round decision over Ron Lyle in Hawaii last year.

In 7 1/2 years as a pro, Young has fought only 23 times, with 17 victories (five by KO), four losses and two draws.

Young, the father of three girls and a boy, said he has been dreaming "almost every night" of his upcoming bout.

"I see myself in the dressing room, coming out and climbing into the ring," Young said. "I see the crowd and and hear the bell. The fight starts and we go a few rounds and then it's not too clear. I never see the end of the fight. I always wake up before its over."

27. Keep in touch between visits.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Art Buchwald

Taped Announcements

WASHINGTON.—It's surprising how much you can learn from the Japanese. A recent item in the Wall Street Journal reveals that the secretary-general of Japan's ruling party, Yasuhiro Nakasone, tape-recorded a denial of his involvement with the Lockheed scandal. By calling a number, the dialer would hear Nakasone's cheerful voice saying, "Hello, everybody. This is Yasuhiro Nakasone. I'm sticking to my job, in good spirits, managing to hold out despite the enormous amount of work I have to do every day. I should like to repeat I am totally uninvolved in the Lockheed scandal, and I have never received any hush money. I swear this in the name of heaven and earth."


Buchwald

This is certainly an idea whose time has come, and we think American politicians and political figures should take it up. Here are some suggestions.

* * *

"Hi. I'm Bo Callaway, and I want you all to know what a raw deal I got from the Republican National Committee because of the unfair allegations concerning my ski resort, Crested Butte, in the most beautiful part of Colorado. When I was secretary of the Army, I made the mistake of having a meeting in my office with the deputy secretary of agriculture, but I swear the ski resort was hardly mentioned in the conversation. I want to say that I have never mixed my public life with my interest in my ski resort which, thanks to the wisdom of the Park Department, will soon have the finest skiing facilities in the United States. For reservations call this toll-free number . . ."

* * *

"Hello, everybody. This is Henry Kissinger. I am in good spirits, managing to hold out despite enormous amounts of work.

"Don't believe all those dirty rumors that John Connally is taking my place. The President said I could stay on as secretary of state as long as I want to, and Rogers Morton can go fly a kite. I would also like to say that I never said to anyone that we're No. 2 to the Soviets. I categorically deny anything that I have been quoted as saying in the past five years. Everything is going very well in our foreign relations, and I'm happy to say that if I go down in history as the best secretary of state the United States ever had, it's only because I planned it that way. Thank you for calling. If you have anything to say, my secretary is listening on the other line."

* * *

"I did it my way . . . This is Frank Sinatra, ol' Blue Eyes himself. I just want to say that all this (blip) about me and the Mafia is a bunch of (blip). I have a lot of friends, and I don't ask them what they do for a living. All I'm trying to do is make people happy. The (blips) in the press and the (blips) in the Justice Department are out to get me because I say what is on my mind. My only answer to them is (blip) 'em."

* * *

"Hi, I'm David Eisenhower, and I'd just like to say I never said my father-in-law was bonkers as purported in the Woodward-Bernstein book. He also never talked to paintings in the White House. Some of the pictures may have talked to him, but not once, as far as I know, did he answer back. Dad was in control to the very end, and the only time I saw him depressed was when, during the House impeachment hearings, Gen. Al Haig told him he couldn't go to China.

* * *

"Hello, I'm Mayor Beame. The following people will be laid off this morning. Two thousand policemen, 2,000 firemen, 2,000 garbage men, 3,000 teachers and all hospital employees except for two surgeons and one parking attendant. Now for the bad news. Because of further reductions in the budget, the telephone company is cutting off this recorded announcement and . . . cut."

* * *

"My fellow Americans, this is the first time I have been able to address you from San Clemente. I would like to play for you at this time the tape that proves that I was innocent of any wrongdoing. Although it might sound a little garbled, I am sure if you listen closely you will see that I had nothing to do with the Watergate cover-up. When you hear a dial tone, you will know the tape has started. It will play for 18 1/2 minutes. When you hear the second dial tone, you will know the tape has reached the end. Do not hang up if you hear nothing. I assure you the tape will be running."

Europe's Recognition of Photography as Art

By Jack Monet

People Who Buy Photos

PARIS (IHT)—Michel Burlet is undoubtedly the luckiest photographer around. This month, he opened his own photography gallery, on the Rue Birague, a small street off the Place des Vosges. He is 19.

His choice for his first exhibit?—his own color photographs, ranging in price from 100 to 2,000 francs.

He owes his good fortune to an inheritance, but he is not the only photographer in Europe who is getting a break these days.

Photography, the onetime poor relation of the arts, is now emerging strikingly as a cultural phenomenon in Europe, partly —and once again—under the influence of a trend that blossomed in the United States.

The evidence is varied and widespread:

• Following the opening of photography departments in U.S. museums—John Szarkowski's department at the Museum of Modern Art in New York is the most notable—museums in Europe are turning to photography.

In February, Rosalinda Burri, wife of Magnum photographer René Burri, opened a photography wing at the Musée des Beaux Arts in Zurich. (The first show: Swiss-born Robert Frank, who gained fame in the United States. The exhibit in May: a collection of works from the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.)

In London, according to Sue Davis of the Photographers' Gallery, the Victoria and Albert Museum will open at the end of the year a wing devoted to photography. Meanwhile, the National Portrait Gallery has started buying photographic portraits.

• Following on the signal success of Lee Witkin's gallery in New York City, photographic galleries are opening in Europe. A recent issue of Print Letter, "an international newsletter of photographic art," published in Munich, listed 84 galleries in Europe showing photographs—23 in France, 13 in Britain, seven in Switzerland, etc.—and the listing is incomplete.

(Perhaps the most popular photo gallery in the world is at the FNAC discount department store on the Rue de Rennes in Paris. The store has 3,000 visitors a day, many of whom take a tour of its photographic gallery.)

• With a bow to the Works Projects Administration of the 1930s and the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts, governments in Europe are recognizing the burgeoning interest in photography with a wide variety of subsidies.

The biggest developments are in France. The government has created a Fondation Nationale de la Photographie, a Ministry of Culture agency that will spearhead a variety of promotional activities in photography. A wing of the Centre Culturel Georges Pompidou that will open in Paris at the end of the year will be given over to photography. It will present regular photographic exhibitions and build a collection, buying contemporary photographs at current market prices, which is not a common practice for museums.

The foundation also will organize traveling exhibitions, publish books, support educational courses, promote radio and television programs and give fellowships to young photographers, French and foreign, living in France.

The director of the foundation is Pierre de Fenouyl, whose credentials include his first job, classifying negatives for Henri Cartier-Bresson, and running a before-its-time photographic gallery that went bankrupt several years ago.

The explosion of interest in photography in Paris has been readily observed by Don Foresta, who directs the U.S. Information Service center on the Rue du Dragon. For five years he has contributed to the cause by regularly presenting at the center exhibits of traditional and innovative U.S. photography and then sending the exhibitions on tour in Europe.

"Very little was going on when I came here," Mr. Foresta recalled, "but since then things have broken wide open. There is now a general interest in France, particularly in the intellectual community, in photography as an art form and certainly an official recognition, by the government, of photography as an art form.

"On an unofficial level," he said, "there is a tremendous interest in collecting. Flea market prices for old photos have gone up incredibly—they're untouchable now. Americans used to come over here and buy old photos because American collectors were the only ones into buying old photos. And now they can't touch them. Old photos in France are now twice as expensive as they are in America."

Despite the interest in photography, all is not rosy for the gallery owners.

"For the moment, there are more galleries than buyers," said Georges Bardawil, owner of the Photogalerie on the Rue Christine. "And we all know the 10 great collectors.

"Most of the galleries have difficulty operating," he said. "Many have sponsors."

Mr. Bardawil's does not. But it gets added financial support from the wide variety of photography books and magazines that it sells. The gallery also includes a "tea shop." This has become a "photographic rendezvous" because Mr. Bardawil, who rented the building, invited Magnum to sublet offices in it, and the Magnum circle drops into the tea shop.

A more renowned meeting place is the annual Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie at the Festival d'Arles. In six years, it has overtaken the similar U.S. workshops in popularity and prestige.

European photo galleries also are publishing quarterly or monthly magazines. Examples are the Half-Moon Photography Gallery (27 Alie St., London E1), Contrejour (Rue de l'Ouest, in Montparnasse), and Imagte-1, of the Spectrum Gallery, Barcelona. Contrejour, in addition, publishes books. (One of the latest is "Roquette Rockers," by an American, Ken Pate, on the motorcyclist crowd that hangs around the Place de la Bastille area of Paris.)

PEOPLE: *The Man Who Didn't G To the Queen's Party*

"Britain's Queen Elizabeth danced the night away," according to an unusually breathless report from Reuters, "and the ancient ballroom and halls of Windsor Castle echoed to the sounds of revelry to mark her 50th birthday." But one who had been invited to revel failed to show. He was Prime Minister James Callaghan.

His predecessors Harold Wilson and Edward Heath interrupted their vacations to attend. His opponents, Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher and Liberal Jeremy Thorpe were there. Both Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon showed up, separation or no separation.

"A royal blunder by Jim," declared the Daily Mail. "Astounding," said the Sun. The official excuse was "pressure of work." The Daily Express thought perhaps that if Callaghan were reported "dancing the night away in an atmosphere of diamonds and champagne," he might have trouble selling austerity to the unions. Other newspapers suggested that the Labor leader stayed home because he is a teetotaler and doesn't like late parties.

No matter, the Queen has invited him to dinner next week.

* * *

The day after the party Princess Anne, 25, competing in the Portman Horse Trials near Blandford, was thrown off her mount and knocked unconscious for a few minutes. Buckingham Palace announced that she had a cracked vertebra and would remain in Poole General Hospital overnight. She was riding Candlewick, a 7-year-old owned by her mother.

* * *

France now has a woman general, its first. She is Valérie André, 54, a doctor, parachutist and helicopter pilot, with more experience under fire than many male officers of her generation in Western Europe. She flew nearly 500 combat missions in Vietnam and Algeria. Gen. André now outranks her husband, a colonel in the reserves.

* * *

Martha Mitchell, 57, who has been receiving chemotherapy since October for myeloma, described in news reports as a form of bone cancer, is at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York following an operation on her arm. She broke her arm in a fall at her New York apartment. Mrs. Mitchell, released Jan. 20


James Callagha
. . . *'pressure o*

after two months at the Kettering Institute for Research in New York, previous operation for a femur. Mrs. Mitchell's husband, John, the for attorney general, have be rated since 1973. A repo May issue of McCall's describes Mrs. Mitchell isolated, with no visits husband or her daughte 14. Her only regular Jay Jennings, her 28-yea by a previous marriage research assistant for th Internal Security Subco "Mom seems in reality spirits," he said Tuesda she seems to have with bit to fight this by her

* * *

ABC News has offered Walters a five-year contra ing $1 million a year to co-anchorman of "The News" with Harry Rea cording to Les Brown of York Times. Miss Wal that she will decide if whether to join ABC new contract with NB whom she has been a for 12 years. NBC's cou approximates that of money terms, Brown says Miss Walters potentia highest-paid news perso TV history.

* * *

Richard Burton has be ed to star in "The Exorcist II," Warner followup to its box-office Exorcist." He will play Linda Blair, who was in film.

—SAMUEL JO

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